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**ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Il Duce Takes Wary Steps
Germany Watches Intently
America Takes Peace Lead

¶ **Italian Parity**—Stepping warily, lest she presume too far, Italy modifies her tone in relation to the Mediterranean piracy patrol. Her refusal to participate in the set-up arranged by the nine powers of Nyon, and her demand for "absolute equality" with the British and French navies (when the Nyon powers delegated her to an unimportant patrol of her own Tyrrhenian sea) now seem to have been the traditional display of chest thumping which Il Duce has practiced so successfully in the past. Met with the forceful and determined front presented by the Nyon powers (with France and Great Britain heading that formidable wedge), there now creeps into Rome's diplomatic tones a note of discretion. The demand for absolute parity is now modified to a proposal for "parity of rights," in response to the French and British request for a clarification of Italy's attitude.

* * *

• **The impression** prevails that this modification, presented by Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano, leaves the latch-string out for compromise. While Italy thus far avoids saying whether she is willing to adhere to the Nyon arrangement, once granted equality of rights, it seems likely that Count Ciano's clarification may encourage France and Britain to offer equality if Spain is willing to render co-operation.

* * *

• The democracies emulate the proverbial worm. They still desire to promote peace but they propose no longer to be pushed around. Mussolini may attempt to discredit Britain's prestige in the Italian press and other safe quarters but as events bring him to the verge of definitely committing Italy to a drastic course, something like the advice of Bill Nye seems fairly to express his views. • Said that witty fellow, Nye: "When I see a snake hole, I always walk around it, for I tell myself: 'There is a snake hole.'"

* * *

¶ **Germany's Reaction**—Berlin appears uneasy over Italy's attitude. The sympathies of National Socialists are naturally with Fascist ideology, but far-seeing German diplomats and the Reichsführer himself are still holding to the theory that Great Britain is far more useful as a friend than an enemy. Britain's withdrawal from the Spanish patrol and her reference to "changed conditions" indicate to German observers that a new deal in the attitude of democracies is instituted with the anti-piracy patrol in the Mediterranean. The totalitarian states find themselves disconcerted when democracies take such speedy action as distinguished the Nyon pact.

* * *

• **Now Germany** is faced with a decision as to how far she would be willing to go in support of Italian objectives in the Mediterranean. The impression in Berlin is that she would prefer to remain aloof. As the western democracies reveal unsuspected abilities to coalesce, co-operate and complete agreements, Berlin sees a new set of circumstances shifting the balances of diplomacy. Thanks to the Reichsführer's teachings, Germany's attitude has become so nationalistic that there is much reason for believing she will follow her own star rather than Mussolini's. In the present situation, her own star seems to cast its beam on Britain. However, the imminent conversations between Il Duce and the Reichsführer present an unknown quantity. • Until echoes are heard from that visit, prognosticators of European trends remain chary of speech.

* * *

¶ **Economic Peace**—Britain's government organ the Daily Telegraph, shrewdly analyzes American opinion when it refers to the "mental struggle of men who desire to be left alone to draft internal policies to new conditions and yet who know in their hearts that events of this century have committed America inescapably to playing a large part in affairs outside her boundaries." Thus, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, seems to be speaking not only with an interpretative intent to America, but likewise with a reassuring intent to the rest of the world, when he pledges, in an international broadcast, that the United States is committed to a place of leadership "in the effort to make effective the conditions of peace and sanity."

* * *

• **Peace is not** a question of extreme isolation on the one hand or aggression by force on the other, he points out, but one of restraint, faithful observance of agreements, non-intervention in other nations' internal affairs, limitation of armaments, and economic co-operation. The Secretary presents a formidable array of potent processes with which to meet the threats of world disruption emanating from aggressive and reactionary nations.

* * *

• **Restraint**, trustworthiness, consideration, conciliation, and co-operation are the qualities demanded. They are qualities which men individually can comprehend, uphold and live by. As more men uplift such qualities individually, more nations will desire to adopt such qualities collectively.

Federal Credit Agency To Aid Cities Is Urged

National Resources Subcommittee Reports on Exhaustive Urban Study

Neglect Is Charged

"The United States has been a predominantly urban nation for more than two decades; but this report is the first inquiry on a national, official and comprehensive scale into the problems of the American urban community." With these words, the experts on urban affairs of the National Resources Committee present to the nation an intimate, penetrating, constructive account of the needs of the American city. The committee report is reviewed and discussed in a series of articles of which the following is the first.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—In the first comprehensive study of American cities ever made by a governmental agency, the National Resources Committee, through its subsidiary "Urbanism Committee," issues a report today which declares, in part:

City government is steadily improving.

Cities have been the neglected step-children of state and federal governments for years, although America is now predominantly urban.

Profound changes in the orientation of cities to other governmental entities are required.

American cities are slowing down in growth.

An approaching stationary municipal population "has created opportunities for effective social control . . . seldom equalled in American history."

Again and again the report, which is accompanied by a statement from President Roosevelt, stresses that cities have been neglected; that they have outgrown their old leading strings, that some big, new comprehensive reorientation of government is required.

Federal Credit

A major recommendation is that a Federal credit agency be established to aid cities in periods of economic distress when they feel the relief problem most acutely.

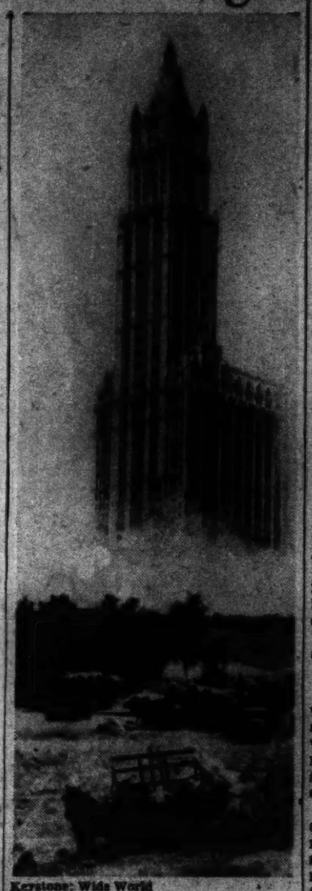
Today 45 per cent of the whole population—55,000,000 people—live in the 96 metropolitan areas of 100,000 or over. These areas are the wards of the state, says the report and too often "the ward of a guardian who refuses to function."

The Federal Government does not have the direct access to them that central governments have to the great cities of other lands. New York, Chicago, Boston and Detroit have larger budgets than the states that contain them.

Says the report—"The anomaly of the situation is the fact that the 48 state governments which determine the local systems of taxation are from the standpoint of total expenditures only one-half as important as all the local governments they must control."

Cities are in leading strings to the states and they are forced for revenues to rely almost wholly on property taxes. Furthermore, it is as-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)



Keystone; Wide World

The City and the Country That Feeds Its Population

Legion Is Urged To Battle Foes Of Americanism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Before the booming of toy cannon, manned by jubilant funmakers, New York City capitulated today—lock, stock and barrel—to the American Legion and its women's auxiliary. Moreover, it is a willing captive, as much entertained by her captors, perhaps, as are they by the casual drama of America's largest city and elaborate plans for the Legion's nineteenth annual convention, called to order in Madison Square Garden today.

The feature of the opening of the nineteenth annual convention of the Legion was the annual report of Harry W. Colmery, national commander, in which he called on the organization, nearly 1,000,000 strong, to defend American institutions against all subversive trends and influences, both internal and external.

Mr. Colmery saw it the duty of the Legion to help arouse the country

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

U. S. Embassy Flees Nanking As Bombs Fall

Departs Under Japanese Threat to Lay Waste Chinese Capital

British to Remain

SHANGHAI, Sept. 20 (AP) — The American embassy staff fled Nanking tonight in the face of a Japanese threat to lay waste the Chinese capital, emphasized by a morning aerial raid in which 40 civilians were killed and 40 homes destroyed.

United States Ambassador Nelson Johnson, with his aides, boarded the American patrol boat, Luzon, stationed in the Yangtze river and turned up river.

They planned to withdraw to Wuhu, 30 miles from Nanking, thereby observing a demand by the Japanese naval force. The Japanese had warned that foreigners would face danger of death from that city beginning at noon Tuesday. Japanese officials declared Japan would not be responsible for foreign casualties after that hour.

Chinese Disappointed

Ambassador Johnson's decision to withdraw roused disappointment among Nanking officials, some of whom felt the Ambassador should remain as a gesture of loyalty and sympathy with China's cause in the conflict with Japan.

The British, Russian, German and Italian embassies decided to remain, at least for the moment, and British and French naval commanders warned Japanese that they would be held strictly responsible for any casualties or damage to property of their nationals.

The American commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic fleet, Admiral Harry Yarnell, likewise declared the Luzon and her sister-ship, the Guam, would protect American nationals. Withdrawal of the embassy staff, however, paved the way for withdrawal of the war craft as requested by the Japanese.

British and French naval commanders said their warships would be maintained in the Yangtse off Nanking so long as their embassies were open.

Three Hours Bombing

The Japanese planes, in relays of six to a squadron, subjected Nanking to terrific bombardment for three hours during the morning, aiming at Nanking government buildings but striking residences instead.

The American embassy staff will be returned to Nanking when the crisis is believed past. Other Americans, likewise, were evacuating up river in a British steamer.

The Sixth Regiment of United States marines sent from San Diego, Calif., to the Chinese war zone, landed yesterday on the Bund, Shanghai's waterfront boulevard, to the cheers of great crowds.

The marines' arrival, more than do..bling the American garrison in this city, coincided with an exchange of large-scale air raids by the Chinese and Japanese air fleets.

Meanwhile Peiping dispatches from Japanese sources indicated today that a vast area of central China would be made the next object of extensive bombing attacks.

The Japanese embassy, acting on behalf of the army, notified the British and other embassies, except that of the United States, that all foreign residents north of the Lunghai railway should display flags prominently on their property.

The Lunghai is the great east-west trunk line through Central China and runs from Haichow, on the coast, deep into the interior. It is at Haichow that Chinese expect the Japanese will land troops in force to cut off the North China operations. (The first contingent of Americans—19 men, women and children—was evacuated from Haichow in the destroyer Pope today.)

Japanese troops push deeper into Chinese Northwest: Page 4.

Dominant Blocs in Europe

© Bellows; Keystone; Wide World; Map by a Staff Artist

Action in Mediterranean Affects Field of Influence

Map Shows the Different Blocs That Have Been Formed in Europe With the Rise of Big Democratic Powers, Britain and France (Darkly Shaded), Extending Its Authority Through Its Quick Decision to Patrol the Great Mediterranean Highway. With Italy, Southern Member of the Authoritarian Bloc (In Solid Black), Not Included in the Patrol. Around These Two Major Blocs Are Shown the Oslo Economic Group in the North (Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Belgium), the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia) in the Center, and the Balkan Entente (Roumania, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey) in the Southeast.

The Inset Pictures Are of British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, Premier Benito Mussolini and French Premier Camille Chautemps

Boldness of Democracies on Piracy Raises Problem for Fascist States

Armament for Australia

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 20

Australia today is meeting the crisis in the Pacific Ocean and the threat to her Mediterranean communications with the Mother Land with the most ambitious armament program in her history.

Information made available in London showed that the Dominion is pushing a program of warship, airplane and arsenal building to cost $57,655,000 and to dovetail with Great Britain's $7,500,000,000 rearmament.

Japan's imperial expansion and Italy's threat to the Mediterranean sea lanes have spurred the Australian armament effort, relatively large for a land of 7,000,000 population. It is the largest ever undertaken by a British Dominion in peace time.

Australian leaders realized that the Mother Land needed all available ships nearer home, and that in time of stress Australia might have to undertake her own protection by sea and air.

No longer within guaranteed reach of a British fleet in sure control of the Mediterranean and now within range of air attack, Australia is to become a far more independent unit in Empire defense.

Quick Action by Britain and France Opens New Phase in Europe

Reich Undecided

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 20—The forceful and determined action by Britain and France for security in the Mediterranean has brought about changes in the European outlook the whole import of which cannot yet be foreseen, according to well-informed circles here.

The bold strokes with which the democratic powers have seized the initiative have suddenly thrown wide open problems that the authoritarian governments had long considered closed.

Observers here are beginning to see more than ordinary significance in the term "changed conditions" with which Britain referred to her withdrawal from the patrol of Spanish coasts; they see new point in the speedy determination with which the Nyon agreement on submarines was enlarged to embrace airplanes and surface vessels.

Within one week, and without consulting Italy, Britain and France have completed an agreement regarding patrol of the Mediterranean; they have dispatched ships there and moved away the remnants of the non-intervention control system around Spain.

Surprise From Democracies

This is working at a speed which the totalitarian state is unaccustomed to expect from western democracies which have come here to be regarded as good at embodying their determinations in round-table resolutions but nothing more.

What has happened at Nyon and Geneva, it is being maintained here, is not a technical action but a po-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

Geneva Rejects Spain's Plea For New Term on Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 20—To the consternation of both Britain and France the Assembly today refused to grant to the Spanish Republican Government a certificate of eligibility for re-election to the Council in accordance with the Assembly resolution of 1926.

Up to the moment that the result of voting was declared it had been believed that Spain would just pull through. Premier Juan Negrin in his speech to the Assembly Saturday had offered to "trade" the right of asylum for refugees in Madrid Embassies for the vote of Spanish-American states and it was tacitly understood that a sufficient number of the latter had accepted. The secret ballot, however, only gave Spain 23 votes out of 47 valid votes—but a two-thirds majority was needed.

Turkey, which aspired to fill Spain's shoes as a semi-permanent member of the Council, also failed to obtain the necessary number of votes, receiving only 25 of 50 instead of the 34 which were necessary. Peru was elected to succeed Chile and Iran to succeed Turkey. A successor to Spain is yet to be named.

The feature of the Spanish vote is that it goes against the wishes of all of the three European great powers attending the Assembly. Poland was also in favor of Spain's re-election.

With exception of the U. S. S. R., which is frankly pro-Valencia, the majority of states which supported Spain's candidature explain that the question of what Government ruled the country did not enter into their consideration.

Spain, they say, is a geographical political entity whose importance justified her retaining the semi-permanent seat originally allotted her

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Women of Nine Nations Ask Equality in League Covenant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 20—A lively campaign in connection with the question of the status of women reached a climax today when representative women of nine countries met under the auspices of the Women's Consultative Committee—a body set up at the request of the League of Nations—and drew up a letter recommending four amendments to the League Covenant. These amendments aim at equality between men and women in all fields, especially those of political rights and of nationality. By them men and women might have equal opportunity to act as members, with full voting powers of all League delegations, at conferences held under auspices of the League.

"We believe," the women's letter continues, "that these four proposed equality amendments to the Covenant must eventually become a part of the Covenant if the League of Nations is to endure. We ask you to take whatever steps you may deem advisable to bring this to pass—if need be referring these articles to a committee for revision of the Covenant with recommendations for immediate and favorable action."

The letter was signed by representatives of the International Council of Women, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Inter-American Commission of Freedom, the Equal Rights International, and the All-Asian Conference of Women.

Meanwhile 15 states, members of the League, who were responsible in the first instance for placing women's status upon the agenda of this year's League of Nations Assembly have been—at the invitation of the Czechoslovakian delegation—called together to decide upon the case for "equality between sexes" to put before the first commission of the League when it meets tomorrow morning.

Two resolutions have been suggested for discussion. The first of these, put forward by the Irish delegation, concerns the advisability of extended study by the League of the political and civil status of women under the laws of the countries of the world with a view to securing acceptance by as many states as possible of "the principle of sex equality" and "progressive implementation of that principle in specified branches of their national laws."

The second resolution put forward by the Danish delegation at the request of a number of Danish women's societies advises automatic future appearance of the status question upon the Assembly's agenda at regular intervals of three years.

Women Excel in Bank Memory

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 20 (AP)—Take the word of Howard E. Avery for it, women are long-memoried about their bank accounts. Mr. Avery speaks with the weight of 14 years experience in the unclaimed deposits department of a bank behind his statement.

"I don't know whether it's because they generally handle less money then men," he said, "or whether they have better memories. But women depositors seldom forget their deposits."

If women don't, however, men do; and they dislike to be reminded of the fact, even if the money is tantamount to a gift.

"The average man is so cocksure he knows all his resources," Mr. Avery said, "that he's inclined to resent being told he has unsuspected funds. I usually have to argue."

He argued once with a memory school about a deposit that had languished several years in the bank, he said, and won the argument. Absent-minded relatives and godparents frequently oblige Mr. Avery to convince people to take money utterly unknown to them. They open accounts to put baby through college, he said, and pass on without ever telling baby's parents about their philanthropy.

Enraged creditors supply another source of work to the unclaimed deposits detectives. When they hear that a debtor firm has failed, a good many times the creditors fling that company's checks into the waste-basket. As often as not, there's money to back up the draughts, Mr. Avery has found.

His chief trouble comes from depositors who make out checks, deduct from their balances and never find out whether or not the check is cashed. If it isn't, the chances are excellent that the amount will become an unclaimed account, he said.

Mr. Avery has traced thoughtless depositors into every state in the Union, and to Europe, South America and Hawaii. He keeps a close eye on obituary columns of his newspapers and uses every possible clue to let depositors know they have money in the bank. But even so, his records show one deposit unclaimed since 1893. By a law effective last July, New York State will shortly get that account and any others over 22 year old, if the owners fail to show up after a due amount of advertising.

The Monitor Index

Monday, Sept. 20, 1937

Christian Science Services on Radio	4
The Children's Page	3
Sports Page	6
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	7
The Home Forum	8
Spiritual Law (With Hungarian Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	3
Boston Events	9
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Radio Timetable	10
Financial Pages	13-13-14
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

In the Boston Section:

No European War For Two Years Says Hull.

500 Attend Ninth Annual C. of C. Distribution Conference.

Churches and Women's Groups Spurred to New Drive Against Racing in R. I. By O'Hara Case.

Two Oil Farms Pleas Withdrawn Due To Neighborhood Protests.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Chain of Dams on Upper Ohio

FORD CITY, Penna., Sept. 20 (AP)—Another hitch developed today which delayed "for 24 or 48 hours" the formal breaking of ground on the first of eight great dams designed to control future floods in the upper Ohio River valley.

While 100 men worked at building roads and drilling test borings for the $6,100,000 Crooked Creek reservoir to be built near this glass city, Lieut. Col. W. E. R. Covell, district U. S. Army engineer, announced that it will be necessary to obtain from the Forests and Waters Commission in Harrisburg a formal order of entry.

When completed in about three years, the dam of earth and concrete will stretch one third of a mile across Crooked Creek Valley. It will be 143 feet high, or as high as a 10-story building, and during flood time will impound a lake with a 80-mile shoreline.

Start of the project, first of a $30,000,000 program, was a signal of rejoicing among western Pennsylvanians, whose citizens, burdened with an average of a flood a year since the settlers arrived, have been actively fighting for a control system for four decades.

The late H. J. Heinz, founder of the food firm bearing his name, is credited with proposing the first program at the turn of the century.

Since then countless delays, technical, financial and engineering, have prevented an actual start of construction, although three years ago the Government did begin a $13,000,000 dam at Grafton, W. Va. This was virtually completed last Saturday.

The 1936 flood, with its heavy fatality and damage estimated by the tri-state authority at more than $250,000,000, threw the spotlight of national attention on the situation.

Congress finally appropriated $24,000,000 to begin work on flood control, but time-taking special acts by the state Legislature to acquire sites were necessary.

Then the Federal Power Commission stepped in early this month and caused further delay by insisting that the Federal Government must have deed to the properties to guard against any potential power rights. That objection was cleared last week.

World Peace: Hull and Eden Look to Trade

Anglo-U. S. Treaty Gains Official Support in Radio Symposium

Groups Open Drive

Fifteen-Month Campaign to Stress Economic Base for Lasting Peace

Voices of peace made themselves heard more insistently over the week end as statesmen of several countries sought a common program to cope with current wars and rumors of wars. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, voiced his confidence that an Anglo-American trade pact "would surely redound not only to our own advantage, but to that of the whole world."

Secretary Hull, speaking with Mr. Eden and others in a radio forum opening the radio peace education drive of the National Peace Conference, bluntly stated that "people in want may gamble on force." Today at Boston, he also warned that there was "a dangerous economic unsoundness today in numerous commercial countries and world areas," in good part due to arms expenditures. Both arguments were used to reinforce his plea for urgent action to relieve economic pressure on all nations, particularly the "have-nots."

At Washington, significant Anglo-American economic and financial discussions opened between Sir Frederick Phillips, British Undersecretary of the Treasury, and Secretary Morgenthau.

London eagerly gave prominence to the Hull speech and the Phillips-Morgenthau discussions, holding that the untangling of world economic affairs is the key to relaxing the forces working toward war.

In New York, the American Legion struggled with the problem of American isolation versus co-operation with other nations to organize peace, an issue which divides Legion membership.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—The drive by the National Peace Conference for world amity through mutual understanding and economic co-operation assumed definite shape today following an international radiocast by the foreign policy heads of eight nations yesterday. Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, opened the symposium in New York, pledging the United States to leadership in efforts to make "conditions of peace and sanity" effective throughout the world.

Mr. Hull was followed by Anthony Eden, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Camille Chautemps, Prime Minister of France; William L. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada; Paul van Zeeland, Premier of Belgium; Milan Hodza, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, and Alfonso Lopez, President of Colombia. An address by Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Chancellor of Austria, was read by an unnamed "high official" of the Austrian Government.

All saw a revival of international trade through the reduction of governmental interference as a prime consideration in connection with world peace, and each of them pledged his government to a policy of economic co-operation.

Hull Speaks First

Mr. Hull opened the symposium with a declaration that while bombs were exploding and desperate armies were marching, it was difficult to talk about peace and the conditions upon which it must rest. He found the methods essential for peace to be simple in theory, but they are not those of extreme isolation nor of aggression by force, he held.

The United States, he said, was determined neither to thrust itself into or to be drawn into armed conflict. This, he declared, was "a basic and sound determination" which should not be relaxed.

This policy, however, must be supplemented, he continued, and the American people must make their contribution towards the realization of the conditions upon which peace everywhere can be maintained, or ultimately they will have to sustain and protect themselves amidst an outside world ridden by war and force.

World Law Upheld

Mr. Hull came out unequivocally for international support for orderly procedure and declared it "illusory" to believe that world peace could be maintained by the might of any one nation or small group of nations. He described the terms of peace to which the United States was pledged as based on "national and international patience and self-restraint; avoidance of force in the pursuit of that policy; non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations; the use of peaceful methods to adjust dif-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Hull Speech Text: Page 2.
U. S. Peace Drive: Page 2.
London Favors Trade Pact: Page 2.
No European war for at least two years, perhaps never, says Secretary of State Cordell Hull at Boston Conference on Distribution: Boston Page.

Geneva Rejects Spain's Plea For New Term on Council

(Continued from Page 1)

and the fact that she is torn by civil strife should not be allowed to affect the situation.

Against Spain's re-election were not only the South American group, which in the words of a Spanish observer here, "gained their freedom by dividing old clerical and reactionary Spain against which Republican Spain is now fighting," but also the Near East group, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Turkey, which was supporting the candidature of Turkey for re-election to the Council after her normal term had expired.

It is believed, too, that Austria and the Irish Free State as Roman Cathlic countries voted against Spain.

Commentators here expect Berlin and Rome to make a great play with the blow delivered by the League to Republican Spain and to urge that the time has come for general recognition of Gen. Francisco Franco.

It is recalled here, however, in this connection that the Council refused even to consider, much less answer, the note received from General Franco earlier in the current session in which he demanded the right to representation at Geneva.

It is also noted that the Swiss Government has refused to allow some emissaries of General Franco who were suspected of harboring designs against the Spanish delegation here to remain in the country.

Chilean Flax Cuts Oil Import

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The industrialization of flax has progressed to such an extent in Chile as to allow a substantial reduction of overseas purchases of industrial oils and to envisage ultimate independence in this direction. This progress is being achieved at the expense of foreign and especially British exports of this variety to this country.

Chile consumes approximately 1,500,000 kilograms of linseed oil annually, which was totally imported. For some years now, thanks to the development of flax cultivations and the resultant oil industry, the country's requirements are covered to more than 60 per cent by domestic production. It should also be taken into account that whale-oil produced on the coast contributes a considerable quota for the same ends as linseed oil is employed. Notwithstanding, the necessity was incurred last season of importing 700,000 kilograms of seed to increase oil production.

As the manufacture of linseed oil is effected principally by the press system, there is considerable production of linseed cake for cattle food. Part of this cake is consumed nationally and part exported. Practically all the sales were to continental Europe whose trade with Chile is on a compensation basis.

Flax is also grown for its fiber, which is both exported and used by domestic industry. Exports, which have increased by 140,000 kilograms in the past five years, go almost exclusively to Germany. There are two national factories which utilise the fiber, both in Valdivia. Farther north, in the Santiago area, large sack-making factories have been established on the basis of the "cañamo" fiber plant, but in actual practice the greater percentage of the bags are made with imported machinery and imported jute.

Cotton Growers Ask Arrest of Jobless

GREENVILLE, S. C., Sept. 20 (AP)—Forty Greenville County cotton growers have asked officers to round up unemployed able-bodied men and prosecute them for vagrancy, if they refuse cotton-picking jobs. The county farm agent, W. R. Gray, told the group 20,000 bales of cotton were "now standing in open fields ready to be picked." The farmers said they had experienced difficulty in obtaining pickers.

Sheriff John A. Martin and Detective Chief L. W. Hammond pledged co-operation of their departments, as did representatives of relief agencies.

The farmers voted to begin the drive today, and said they would have trucks at the Salvation Army citadel at 7 a. m. to transport workers to the fields. A minimum wage of 50 cents a hundred pounds was agreed upon and many farmers said they would pay more.

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Fair Current by Cables

Three submarine cables will provide electricity for the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on its Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay.

Pinnacled Sky Line on the French Coast

Underwood

Wall-Girt Mont St. Michel and Its Famous Monastery

Schuschnigg Calls All Austrians To Defend Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Sept. 20—The forthcoming meeting of Premier Mussolini and Reichsführer Hitler is already throwing a shadow over Austria where Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg has taken the opportunity of a big Fatherland Front rally at Innsbruck to issue a thinly-veiled warning to those dictators not to try to impose any new policy on Vienna.

Dr. Schuschnigg began by announcing that there would be no change in Austria's policy. He went on to say that Austria's mission was a German one, but that the Austrian Government and no one else would determine how this mission was to be fulfilled.

Every citizen, the Chancellor declared, must defend Austria's freedom; aside from that he might hold whatever political views he wished. Austria, he said, would be a free German state next year when the Constitution would be put in force completely. Meanwhile, he said, the ranks of the Fatherland Front would no longer be left open to Austrian National Socialists. The long period of so-called "conciliation," he added, was over and the moment for crusading had come.

There was a bit of crusading even at Innsbruck, for several National Socialist flags were displayed at the rally and clashes resulted, the police having to interfere to restore order. It is possible that both sides may now become more militant. National Socialists certainly will be encouraged by the Mussolini-Hitler meeting, while government forces think themselves authorized by the Chancellor himself to take the offensive.

France's Noted Walled Town To Become Island Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONT SAINT MICHEL, France—Mont Saint Michel is soon to become an island again.

According to a decision just announced by the Ministry of Public Works, the land dike which joins this famous walled town to the mainland is to be cut.

Work on this project will be started early in 1938, and when the festival of Saint Michel is celebrated in September next year it is believed that Mont St. Michel will have reverted definitely to its original island status. At present, tourists can approach the famous fortress-monastery in motorcars and motorbuses, on foot and bicycle; next year, the services of a boat or ferry of some kind will be necessary. For, when the dike has been cut, Mont St. Michel will be definitely separated from the mainland.

The ministerial decision brings to an end a lengthy dispute regarding the dike. It has been praised as a convenience and a necessity; it has been attacked as a danger to the Mont, and stigmatized as inartistic and unesthetic. Practical folk desired the dike to remain; the artists argued for its disappearance; the Ministry has sided with the artists.

In centuries gone by, Mont St. Michel was "in peril from the sea." With the construction of the dike and the constant accumulation of sand, it was "in peril from the land." The experts of the Ministry of Public Works say that their project will remove both perils. However, the "Friends of the Mont St. Michel" are not convinced, and they are endeavoring to have the ministerial decree canceled.

Italy Weighs Nyon Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 20—A more hopeful view is now taken in Fascist quarters of Italy's possible adhesion to the Nyon plan to suppress piracy in the Mediterranean.

Foreign Minister Count Ciano has intimated to the British and French diplomatic representatives in Rome that the only way to secure Italy's co-operation in the anti-piracy patrol with the two other Mediterranean naval powers is to give Italy a position absolutely equal to that allotted to the British and French fleets.

It is not, however, quite clear whether once such parity is granted Italy would immediately subscribe to the Nyon pact and whether if Italian wishes were met she would adhere also to the supplementary agreement signed Friday last.

This later protocol, it is noted, has had a hostile reception in this country and suggestions are once again appearing in the Fascist press that Britain is making the war upon piracy an excuse for reviving the Mediterranean bloc against Italy.

It is pointed out here that Britain has succeeded in winning the approval of Mediterranean countries, Italy excluded, to extension of the submarine warfare rules of the London Naval Treaty of 1930 to surface vessels and aircraft.

It is recalled that Britain failed to secure such extension, which was and still is one of the cardinal principles of her naval policy, at the London naval conference of 1936, owing to the opposition of Italy and Japan.

Britain has now succeeded and this achievement is characterized here as a great diplomatic victory which will enhance Britain's position in the Mediterranean.

London Favors Trade Accords As Peace Base

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 20—Cordell Hull's peace conference warning that "people in want may gamble on force," and that every country must make its "contribution towards realization of conditions on which peace everywhere can be maintained," has been given much prominence here.

It has attracted especial attention owing to its appearing in London coincidently with the opening in Washington of economic discussions between Secretary Morgenthau and Sir Frederick Phillips, British Undersecretary of the Treasury, which Whitehall is closely watching. It is now generally recognized here that the best hope of progress for peace lies in the economic sphere, in which Anglo-American co-operation may be possible on mutually helpful lines.

Difficulties confronting the United States in modifying its long established fiscal arrangements in this direction are well understood in British circles. But as the News Chronicle, one of London's leading economic journals, says today, it is Britain's part to make concessions for this purpose "not in any haggling spirit but with an eye to broad political benefits for the whole world."

The Daily Telegraph, British Government organ, sees in what is happening in the United States at present a "mental struggle of men who desire to be left alone to draft their internal policy to new conditions, and yet know in their hearts that events of this century have committed America inescapably to playing a large part in affairs outside her boundaries."

The same newspaper also says, "If America sought the isolation that Mr. Cordell Hull repudiates, the clash of political dogmas in the world would compel her to determine with whom she would stand."

Eden and Hull on World Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

ferences; the faithful observance of agreements; the modification of such agreements when essential by mutual understanding and orderly processes; the reduction and limitation of overburdening military armaments, and co-operation and interchange in the economic field."

Mr. Eden, who spoke from Geneva where he is attending a meeting of the League of Nations Assembly, stressed the need for a reduction of customs duties on a most-favored-nation basis, holding it would redound not only to the advantage of the British, but to that of the whole world.

He reviewed the position of world trade, saying it continued to grow in spite of tariffs, exchange control, quotas, import license systems and other difficulties, and had now reached the highest peak it had climbed to since 1932. He said this trade was worth about $42,500,000,000 a year and that the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada had counted for about a third of it.

Eden on Recovery

"These figures," he continued, "represent a noteworthy contribution to world recovery and prosperity. It has been a factor of greatest benefit to the world that during these critical years the United States' economic policy has been inspired by a broad-minded conception of freer trade. The United Kingdom has welcomed the practical benefits of Mr. Cordell Hull's vigorous efforts for the reduction of trade barriers, and we appreciate the ideals of peace through economic appeasement which has inspired his policy."

Mr. Eden recalled that Canada already had made a trade agreement with the United States and he voiced the hope that it might be possible for the United Kingdom to do likewise "before very long," and thus reach an agreement with the United States for the reduction of customs duties on a most-favored-nation basis.

"It is just a year ago that the United States Government took part with the French Government and ourselves in the tri-partite declaration which was, since the crisis started, the first joint affirmation by leading countries that they would co-operate to promote prosperity in the world and improve the standard of living," he continued. "Our hopes were high at that time. Perhaps we underestimated the difficulties which the crisis had left behind it, but even so, they have not been wholly disappointing.

"Our two countries—most countries—are, in fact, more prosperous than they were this time last year. This prosperity may not in itself be a guarantee of peace, for man is not entirely an economic being, but it ought to be, and I believe it is a factor working in favor of peaceful policies. For the peoples of the British Commonwealth and of the United States this is of the first importance, for the goal that is ever before us is for the preservation of world peace."

Prime Minister Chautemps, who spoke from his country home in Blois, reiterated the traditional French policy of balance of power, but saw a greater freedom of trade as helpful toward maintaining such a balance, and declared that France would gladly enter into foreign trade agreement "with any peace-loving nation."

The French Prime Minister saw economic reasons back of "the militancy of the powers threatening peace at present."

Exchange Shortage

"Some of the poorer nations are not able to feed their fast-increasing populations on their barren soil," he continued. "Often through lack of foreign currency, they cannot buy outside foodstuffs which are necessary for their very existence.

"Others, too, that are thoroughly equipped for industrial production, suffer through shortage of raw materials or are not in a position on account of cutthroat competition of modern industry to sell their goods beyond their frontiers. Then it is no wonder to see such countries instinctively trying to expand to the detriment of their languid and wealthy neighbors."

Mr. Chautemps saw economic co-operation alone as probably not able to insure enduring peace under such circumstances. Nevertheless, he held, any policy of economic co-operation like that between France and Great Britain, the United States and other countries, was "effective in the first magnitude for appeasing cravings and quarrels which threaten to bring about a human catastrophe at any moment."

Mr. King, who spoke from Ottawa, voiced Canada's interest in international trade as a contributory move to prosperity and recalled that the Dominion employed no quotas and has no exchange restrictions or embargoes save on the arms traffic and for health purposes.

Mr. Van Zeeland, speaking from Brussels, held there were present today the chief factors requisite for a rapid expansion of material prosperity throughout the world. A combination of political feelings and great anxiety, no less than deep-rooted prejudices in economic matters, offered the chief obstacles to its realization, he declared.

Chancellor Schuschnigg voiced the thought that trade expansion offered the best hope for raising the standard of living of the masses. He was doubtful, however, that any of the great European nations would be able to realize the goal of economic self-sufficiency some of them had set up.

President Lopez, speaking from Bogota, held that the larger nations were responsible for the economic plight of the smaller ones.

Czechoslovakia's co-operation both for the maintenance of peace and the furtherance of international trade was pledged by Prime Minister Hodza.

Italy Declines

Italy, Germany and Argentina were invited to participate in the program. Italy did not reply, however, until about two hours before the program began, when word came that Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, would speak. Then, when the ceremony began, the fascist song, "Giovanezza" was played along with the national anthems of other countries. This was almost immediately followed by receipt here of a cablegram from Rome declining the invitation.

Neither Germany nor Argentina replied to the invitation.

Hull Bases Peace Structure On Friendly Trade Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—The text of Secretary Hull's address at the meeting held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the National Peace Conference at the West Forty-fifth Street Theater here follows in part:

I am glad to have an opportunity to express my keen interest in this campaign in behalf of peace through economic co-operation.

When bombs are exploding and desperate armies are marching, it is difficult to talk of peace and of the conditions upon which peace must rest. The rules and attitudes by which peace may be kept may seem buried in the ground, ignored or destroyed by those who recognise or fear no other rule but force. In country after country, life seems to have no organized end except that of war preparation, and nations rear their children and spend their toil for the greater upbuilding of those armaments—which may prove to be the great destroying idol.

It is this situation and this outlook that all who are desirous of peace must reckon with and must overcome by all the strength of their spirit and influence. On this our faith must rest—that most people everywhere, in every nation, do not want war. War comes as the great failure of man, out of fear, lust for power, injustice or misery left unrectified.

The forces demanding peace, willing to accept the principles and policies which make it possible, have grown steadily and tremendously during recent decades. This is one of the testing periods for those forces. No must every government, school, church and family, in every country at peace, join in support of the determination to promote and to remain at peace and above all else to make this determination effective by applying the principles of conduct by which peace may be maintained.

Complete Isolation Unwise

The principles and methods essential for peace are simple. They are not those of extreme isolation on the one hand or aggression by force on the other. It is a great temptation in some countries, such as our own, to believe that peace may be had merely by maintaining such isolation apart from the rest of the world, both in time of peace and in time of war. We are determined neither to thrust ourselves into or be drawn into armed conflicts between other nations.

This is a basic and sound determination. It should not be relaxed. But this policy must be supplemented. We must make our contribution toward the realization of the conditions upon which peace everywhere can be maintained, or ultimately we shall have to sustain and protect ourselves amidst an outside world ridden by war and force. In such a world would we always be assured of our own security? Is it not evident that if the rule of law gives way to international anarchy, the security of this country would become seriously jeopardized?

A policy of complete isolation from the outside world would, in its ultimate effects, be as ineffective as the opposite extreme of ill-advised and unnecessary intervention in the affairs of the outside world would be unwise. The world is small. Each and every country is stirred by the emotions and thoughts of others. Each can now be threatened by the fighting weapons of others. Each will naturally claim and contend for reasonable rights and advantages throughout the whole world and not merely in some small section of it.

Conquest an Illusory Idea

Another notion of peace—a false notion, deceptive and harsh—that men sometimes attempt to justify, is that of peace through aggression and conquest; the imposed and temporary peace that might be enjoyed by those who for a time may have the mightier force to impose their will and ambitions upon others, and for the others the tragic fate of repression or destruction.

In a few exceptional instances in the past there have been, perhaps, periods of peace of this character for the survivors. But in the contemporary world, which cannot be conquered by any one nation or small group of nations, it is an illusory idea—a conception which leads not to peace but to unending battle. For acts of conquest leave behind ruined, hostile, and bitter peoples. They create fear everywhere, and this fear prevents friendship and stimulates the rival war preparations that make for future conflict. A country which embarks upon war with the thought that lasting peace lies in the complete overcoming of its enemies will find that the future still holds enemies.

The great task is for peoples and governments to grasp clearly and follow steadfastly the principles which are essential to peace. Never has the need for keeping them alive in fullest vigor been greater. Never has there been more needed the reassurance that would come from proof that governments are ready to pursue them in the actual conduct of their affairs.

I have tried, on various occasions, to summarize them to the best of my understanding: national and international patience and self-restraint; avoidance of force in the pursuit of policy; noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations; the use of peaceful methods to adjust differences; the faithful observance of agreements; the modification of such agreements, when essential, by mutual understanding and orderly process; the reduction and limitation of overburdening military armaments; and co-operation and interchange in the economic field.

Economic Interchange Urged

These are the real terms of peace. They emerge from the record of history, that chronicle of long struggle between war and peace. They cannot be effaced from the mind of those whose aim is peace. Neither clever diplomacy nor immense armies can be an adequate substitute. They are the chief mainstay of peace, order, progress and civilization.

This Government is pledged to them. Within the last few weeks more than 50 other governments have placed themselves on record in their support. By their test the utterances and actions of statesmen can be measured. Each country must apply them in its own actions, scrutinize and judge itself. This, alas, is so much more difficult than to find the cause of all difficulty and evil in others and to rally national unity upon simple fear or hatred of some one else.

Through economic interchange and co-operation the opportunity is presented for all nations to live a satisfactory and improving type of life. Today the growing economic productiveness of the world is being absorbed in large part to make armaments, is being used to prepare ruin. Turn these resources and energies into the things that go into peaceful living and all countries will find that the conditions of life can be and will be vastly improved.

Economic betterment brings hope and extended opportunity to our individual lives, and so fosters the wish for peace. Peoples that are employed and prosperous are not easily incited to either internal or international strife. But peoples living in want and misery come to hold life cheaply and stand ready to gamble upon the use of force.

In recognition of this fundamental relationship between peace and the economic well-being of the citizen, our Government three years ago entered upon its policy of rebuilding our own foreign commerce and international trade generally through the medium of trade agreements. We have made headway in that program despite difficult economic conditions at home and disturbed political and economic conditions elsewhere.

No Armies Required

We shall go on with it. The benefits of trade need no armies. They injure none. On the contrary, they are calculated to bind together the people of different countries by a mutual interest that calls for peace. They can greatly lessen the effect of the inequalities and limitations of territories and resources as between different countries—and war can never do that except to the uncertain advantage of a very few countries at the expense of others.

Through enlarged trade there can come an equilibrium of peaceful interest more stable than the equilibrium of matched cannon and airplanes. And so I express the earnest hope that this campaign by the National Peace Conference for world economic co-operation will go forward with accelerated vigor and success here and elsewhere.

The United States stands somewhat apart from the deep fears and hostilities that are found in the world. That gives us our great opportunity to be a leader in the effort to make effective the conditions of peace and sanity. I am sure no other ideal is closer to the emotions and dreams of the American people. We must give to these purposes all the effect they may have as a policy of a great, unified and thriving country.

Each individual American citizen can do something toward making them great and effective. For as each individual makes an unselfish contribution tward proving the belief of our founders that our free and liberal democracy is the best form of government in the world, he will be endowing them with life and influence. And further, as a united nation we must keep ourselves strong, fearless in spirit and wholly adequate in the matter of self-defense, so that all may know that these principles represent the wish for peace of a country unafraid but devoted to peace.

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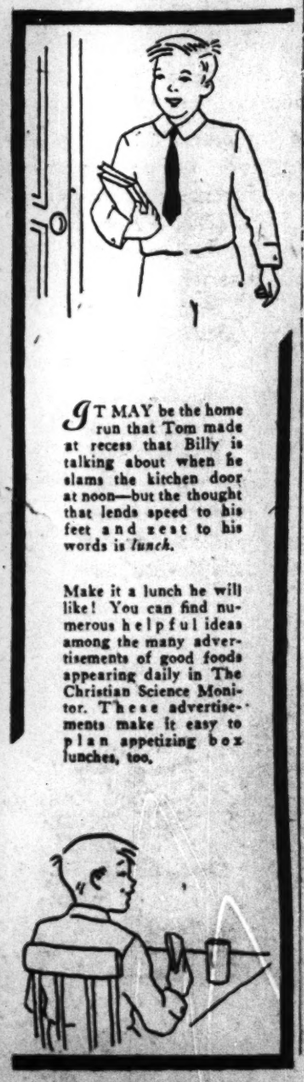

IT MAY be the home run that Tom made at recess that Billy is talking about when he slams the kitchen door at noon—but the thought that lends speed to his feet and zest to his words is *lunch*.

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'Fixing' Is Held Major Problem In Highway Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 20—The relation of "fixing" and the human element behind the wheel to traffic safety was considered by more than 300 members of the Illinois Police Association in its 37th annual convention here recently.

Co-operation was pledged to Gov. Henry Horner in his new campaign to reduce traffic mishaps.

"If we can overcome the 'fix,'" said one police officer, "it will be about the biggest thing we can do toward making auto driving safe. Nowadays almost everyone, from ditch digger to state senator, has a friend in the police department—or knows someone who has. Given a ticket for violating traffic laws they appeal to their friend: 'Listen, Bill. Can't you fix it just this once?' And too often Officer Bill finds it hard to refuse.

The Danger of Fixing

"Then there's the corrupt policeman—a few of them. He lets the offending motorist understand that five or ten dollars 'will fix it.' Many people don't object to paying that if only their names won't go down on the police books and they won't have to appear in court.

"We've got to overcome that sort of thing. If everyone that drives a car knew he couldn't get his ticket 'fixed,' that disobeying traffic laws meant being deprived of his car for six months to a year—we'd soon have better drivers and safer highways."

Educational Campaign

United States District Attorney Michael L. Igoe, of Chicago, declared restrictive laws and speed limits do no good unless drivers obey them. "It's the human element behind the wheel that police have to contend with," he said.

For the first time as an organization, the police association is to study ways to educate offending motorists so they will see the reasonableness of traffic laws and want to drive safely.

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Richmond Crowns Two Queens

Wide World

Helen Sue Trinkle — Virginia Chesterman Wickham

It isn't often that Richmond, capital city of Virginia, has a 200th anniversary, and when she does she likes to do things up brown—as she is now doing. Consequently, why not two queens? Sure enough, and there you are. Governor-elect James H. Price is crowning Miss Trinkle as "Queen Virginia," and Dave E. Satterfield, Democratic nominee for Congress crowns Miss Wickham "Miss Cavalcade," the crowning ceremony taking place on the steps of Richmond's historic state capitol.

America's Peace Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 20—Thirty-nine American peace organizations united in the campaign for world co-operation which opened with an international radio forum yesterday, including addresses by Secretary Hull and leading European statesmen.

Though they do not agree as to the next proper step for the United States to take in order to prevent this country from being involved in war, these organization's are firmly convinced that in the present world crisis they must lay a peace education program pointing to the need for more co-operation between nations in world trade if war is ultimately to be abolished.

In the international radio forum, the peace workers are expecting to reach 100,000,000 people in all habitable parts of the earth with their pleas for international co-operation.

Long Campaign

The 15-month campaign will carry workers into the highways and byways of American communities to convince the American people not only that their welfare depends upon peaceful international relations but that "peaceful international relations depend on a constructive international economic policy." The peace workers are planning to emphasize the necessity of reducing trade barriers, stabilizing currency, and providing adequate access to raw materials.

The National Peace Conference, composed of 39 national peace groups, with Clark M. Eichelberger as campaign director, expects to bring home to the rank and file of the population the fact that world peace, like domestic peace, must be based on economic and social justice.

In the central states the midwest office of the League of Nations Association is designated as the clearing house or headquarters for the campaign in this region. It has established a speakers' bureau and is prepared to issue pamphlets and folders on various phases of economic peace education, according to Walter H. C. Laves, director of the office.

While peace advocates are girding themselves for this long range peace program, telegrams at the same time are showering out of the middle West into the office of the Secretary of State in Washington with pleas to Secretary Hull concerning the present Far Eastern situation. But the messages differ in content because the peace organizations are roughly divided into two camps, with opposing views on what to do about invoking the Neutrality Act.

The Two Views

On the one hand are those who believe that peace can be assured to the United States only if we can prevent war in the whole world. They contend that "unless we keep war out of the ever smaller-sized world, we cannot keep it out of the United States."

The other peace workers take a different view. They believe the best way to keep the United States out of war is to isolate ourselves, bring home Americans from warring nations, abandon American property in those parts of the world where war is raging, and have nothing to do with nations at war. They fear that any incident might involve the United States in war.

These opposing views are responsible, it is found, for the differing complexions of the pleas sent to the State Department. Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that the peace advocates have views ranging all the way from extreme pacifism to active international co-operation, they are now taking a long range view of world organization problems and have agreed to tackle what they believe to be a fundamental problem—that of obtaining world peace through economic co-operation.

The campaign is based on the idea that world peace cannot be obtained merely by passing resolutions, but that it demands "policies." Peace workers are convinced that the world has become so closely knit that economic distress and violence anywhere affect all nations. Although modern natural science makes it possible for all people to enjoy a decent standard of living, economic nationalism and threat of war keep half the people of the world below the subsistence level, and as a result some nations are tempted to use force to win a share of the world's resources. This is the basis of the four-point program outlined in the platform of the National Peace Conference.

"Nations must renounce economic warfare" is one of the first planks in the platform. Furthermore, the peace advocates claim that economic disarmament must be accompanied by military disarmament. Huge military expenditures are adding to economic chaos by promoting unsound spending and a desire for self-sufficiency, they maintain, and therefore a revival of the disarmament conference is advocated.

"There must be positive international co-operation to make it possible for all nations to improve the standard of living of their peoples by having secure access to the good things of life" is a third plank in the platform. It is not enough to take the negative step renouncing economic and military weapons, the platform points out, but positive co-operation is imperative.

A positive and constructive co-operation, according to the National Peace Conference, involves "improving the standard of labor and living, access to raw materials on equal terms, freer access to markets, trading on a basis of equality rather than discrimination, currency stabilization and better co-ordination of financial policies, possible extension of the principles of mandates or international development of colonial areas, and provisions for peaceful change."

Furthermore, the conference is setting out to show how the work of the League of Nations and allied peace machinery should be given wider support to accomplish the objective of international economic and social justice.

Campaign Non-Partisan

The campaign, which is non-partisan in character, plans to support the present reciprocal trade program of this government, and intends to point out the necessity for new policies involving such questions as tariffs, currencies and war debts.

"We believe that the President should have discretion in determining when the act is to go into effect," said Dr. Laves, "and we want the President to have discretion to distinguish between the aggressor and the victim of aggression. We are willing to have embargoes on arms, ammunitions, and implements of war imposed both against the aggressor and the victim, but on any other embargoes, like raw materials, for instance, we believe these should be imposed only against the aggressor nation.

The Difference

"We are trying to develop a system of international law and co-operation, and we recognize that there is a difference between an aggressor nation and the nation which is the victim of that aggression.

"In the present Far Eastern crisis our national office has generally approved the policy of the Secretary of State in not invoking the Neutrality Act because we think that to invoke the act would materially reduce the influence of the United States in world affairs and would be a direct encouragement to Japan."

The stand of the Friends Service Committee, a peace organization sponsored by Quakers, was explained by Alfred H. Cope, executive secretary of the midwest office of the organization, in an interview. The Friends were co-operating in the campaign of the National Peace Conference, he said.

Although there are approximately 100,000 Friends in the United States with differing views on the Neutrality Act, Mr. Cope said most of the staff of the Friends Service Committee was of the opinion that mandatory neutrality should be applied to the Sino-Japanese situation, recognizing the existence of a de facto war.

'Tinder Box' Called Economic by Edge

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 20

Walter E. Edge, former New Jersey Governor and Senator, and one-time Ambassador to France, returned today after a six weks' trip through England and France, minimizing the danger of war in Europe.

"I heard that a returning citizen was recently quoted as saying that Europe was 'a tinder box,'" Mr. Edge said. "That is a lot of nonsense. I think the only tinder box is in the United States.

"Foreign dictators do a lot of shadow boxing, but there is no chance of a general war. The economic tinder box there is far worse than the European war situation."

Paraguay Linked To All America By Airplane Routes

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—Air transport service between the United States and the republic of Paraguay, the final link in an airways network among the capital cities of the 21 American republics, was inaugurated today by Pan American Airways.

Reducing by 15 days the fastest steamship time between the two countries, the schedule calls for four and a half days of flying between Asuncion and Miami, where connections will be made with the domestic passenger, mail and express networks of the United States.

For the initial period, the air line will operate once weekly in each direction. Over a new 1600-mile airway cutting diagonally across to Buenos Aires, Asuncion will be linked to the already established route to the United States.

Via Pan American-Grace Airways, Paraguay also will have air service to Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia. From Cristobal, junction point of "Panagra's" west coast lines and Pan American Airways, Paraguay will have through schedules to seven Central American republics, Mexico and central and western United States.

Heretofore, the only means of reaching Paraguay from the United States was by steamer from New York to Buenos Aires, thence by river boat from the Argentina capital to Asuncion.

Lockheed Electra landplanes, powered with two Wasp engines, and with accommodations for 10 passengers, plus mail and express cargoes, were used to open the service. It was indicated that later Douglas airliners would be used.

Foreign Goods Tax In Mexico Stands Till Congress Acts

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 20 (AP)—Finance Minister Eduardo R. Suarez informed the United States Embassy Saturday that only the Mexican Congress possesses authority to modify a decree increasing by 3 per cent taxes on foreign goods sold in Mexico.

The State Department at Washington had requested Mexico to defer enforcement of the decree until it could be more closely studied. Senor Suarez diclosed that his department had taken under advisement the suggestion of United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels that the Mexican Congress be asked to modify the measure.

Mr. Daniels emphasized that the United States State Department did not criticize the tax itself, but asked delay because the decree became effective so swiftly that neither the department's lawyers nor experts had been able to study its provisions.

Oregon Future Farmers To Attend Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Thrills are in store for 40 high school farm boys from Oregon. Through their activities in farm club work during the past year, and especially at county fairs and the state fair this fall, these farm club leaders of the future will be selected to attend the tenth annual convention of the Future Farmers of America in Kansas City, beginning Oct. 18.

William Loeb

GLEN COVE, N. Y., Sept. 20 (AP)—William Loeb, who passed on yesterday, rose from a professional stenographer to a business executive, termed by former Ambassador James W. Gerard one of the 59 "rulers of America."

Mr. Loeb was best known to the public, however, as the secretary of President Theodore Roosevelt, a job he first undertook when Roosevelt was Governor of New York.

His position—he served as a buffer between the President and office seekers—made him an important personage in Washington, and "tell it to Loeb" and "blame it on Loeb" became stock phrases in the capital. He was credited with exerting great influence on the President.

He served as collector of the port of New York from 1909 to 1913, when he retired from public office. He became a silent power on Wall Street, but shunned public notice. He was affiliated with the Guggenheim interests as vice-president of the American Smelting and Refining Company. In 1934 he retired.

Housing Experts Confer With Ickes On Slums Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—Housing authorities from all over the United States threshed out conflicts of opinion on the big new $800,000,000 housing and slum clearance program launched by the last Congress in a conference today called by Senator Harold L. Ickes whose Department of the Interior is in charge of the program under the Wagner-Steagall bill.

Opening the conference, Mr. Ickes appealed to states which have not yet set up Housing Acts to join the movement. To date, only 20 states have Housing Acts and only 50 cities have housing authorities.

He attacked alleged "collusive practices" of labor unions, land owners and construction firms which he charged delayed the $134,000,000 public works housing program. Inferentially he indorsed Dr. Howard A. Gray, PWA housing head, for the new $10,000-a-year post as housing administrator.

The new act itself came in for criticism of some of the 50 assembled officials and leaders, who charged Congress has imposed impossible terms. Under the act, low-cost housing, exclusive of land and non-dwelling facilities, is limited to $1250 a room, or $5000 per unit in cities over 500,000. Another stipulation requires elimination of an equivalent number of slum buildings for new buildings erected.

The conference was held in executive session and was marked by differences of opinion. Members had copies of today's urbanism report, issued by a subcommittee of the National Resources Committee under Dr. Clarence Dykstra, chairman, head of Wisconsin University. This found city congestion increasing, with one fifth of all urban dwelling units now overcrowded, and demanded sweeping action. The committee recommended greater social control than now prevalent.

When owners fail to improve slums the buildings should be taken over by the Government in any public works project without compensation, if the structures are unfit for human use, the report recommended.

It also urged cutting taxes on buildings, and equivalently boosting taxes on land in order to lower the burden on home owners and the occupants of low-rent houses. Slums are in part due, it said, to big land owners keeping the land for speculative purposes.

The report cited an estimated need of 900,000 new family dwelling units a year for the next 10 years.

Urban home ownership now amounts to only 46.8 per cent and out of 1,500,000 residential buildings surveyed in 64 cities, between one-sixth and one-fifth were found to be substandard. The increased cost of servicing crime-breeding slums means in effect, the report said, that the community is subsidizing slums. These "subsidies" should go to good housing instead, it said.

Arctic Air Route: Three-Day Service From U. S. to East

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 20 (AP)—Three-day airplane service between New York and the Orient is predicted for the future by William Herbert Hobbs, retired University of Michigan geologist and explorer. Two routes across the vast polar wastes—one to China, the other to Japan—are envisaged. Neither would cross the North Pole.

Professor Hobbs praised pioneering efforts of Russian aviators in flying from Moscow to the Pacific Coast by a polar route, saying they demonstrated the practicability of flying long distances and landing on ice. But the Russian routes, he says, offer no commercial possibilities.

The New York-China route provides for stops at Montreal, Fort Hope, near Hudson Bay, Borden Island in the Arctic, Kotelnoi in the New Siberian islands, Vilyuisk and Chita in Siberia before reaching Peiping. In a flight to Japan the same route would be followed as far as Port Hope. From there it would cross the Magnetic Pole to Banks Island, Wrangell Island, Japanese Sakhalin and thence to Tokyo.

The distance from New York to Peiping by Professor Hobbs' Arctic route is 6750 miles. The longest hops—Montreal to Fort Hope and Fort Hope to Borden Island—are 1500 miles each. From New York to Tokyo the distance is 6800 miles. The longest hop, 1900 miles, is from Wrangell Island to Japanese Sakhalin, 1000 miles from the Japanese capital.

Illinois Establishes Bureau To Handle All Traffic Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

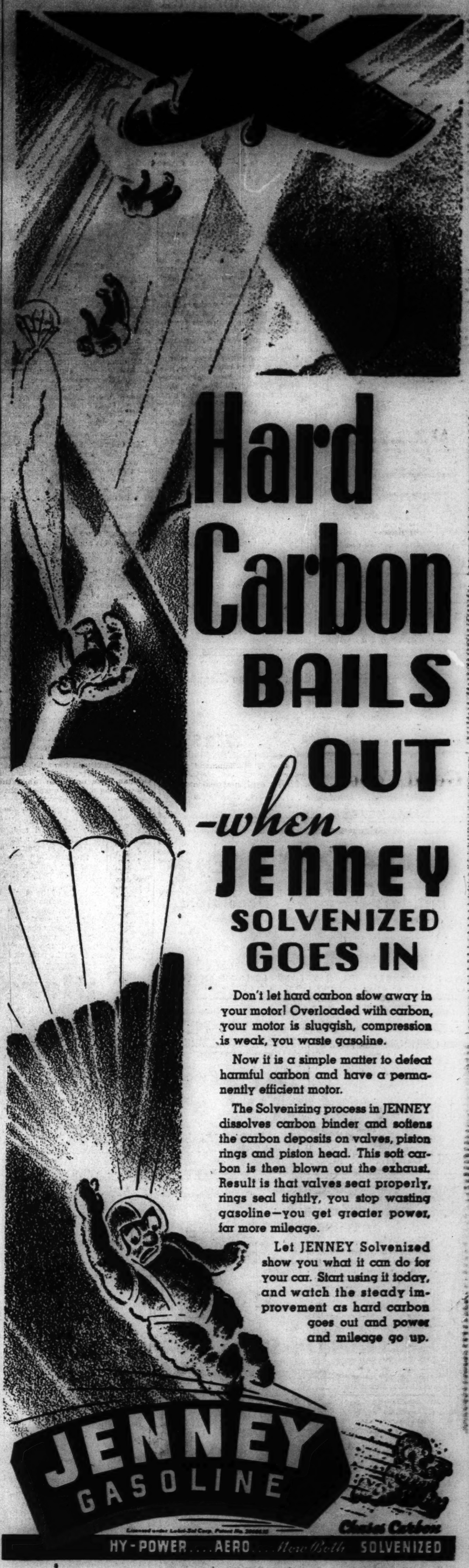
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—To make its substitute for a drivers' license law more effective, Illinois has set up a central traffic bureau here, as a clearing house for records of motorists who have had their right to drive suspended under the Lewis law.

The bureau is to receive reports of all driving prohibitions and furnish police through the state with lists of persons who have been ordered to refrain from driving for specified periods, Gov. Henry Horner explained in announcing the new traffic agency. Chicago judges have issued about 200 suspension orders under the new law, and down-state authorities have reported 48 cases of suspension.

While the suspension plan is proving of some value in disciplining careless or drunken drivers, according to Governor Horner, he says he will continue to work for a regular drivers' license law.

Stamp Honors U. S.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Sept. 20 (AP)—As a gesture of friendship for the United States Honduras Saturday issued a new postage stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the United States Constitution. Brilliantly colored, it shows American and Honduran flags crossed over a book cover representing the Constitution.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Japanese Troops Push Deeper Into China's Northwest

PEIPING, Sept. 20 (AP)—Japan's conquest of the Chinese northwest extends deeper today into the provinces of Suiyuan and Shansi.

Rapidly moving columns of cavalry and motorized infantry thrust southward toward the great Yenmen pass in North Shansi, while another column seized Fengchen, first important station in Suiyuan on the Peiping-Suiyuan railway.

A major battle appeared to be developing in the north Shansi mountains, above the spur of the Great Wall that cuts across the upper part of that province. With Tatung, on the Peiping-Suiyuan railway, as their base, the Japanese were consolidating a line some 20 miles south of that city for further offensive action.

This line described an arc through the towns of Tsoyun, Huaijen and Hunyuanhsien. The Chinese were preparing to contest the Japanese advance to the Yenmen Pass, with about 100,000 troops reported massed at and south of Yingchow, 35 miles below Tatung.

The advance into Suiyuan was in accord with long-held desires of the Japanese high command to seize that province to complete a protective buffer along the southern borders of outer Mongolia, which is under Soviet Russia's protection.

Foreign authorities expected the Japanese army to continue the advance to the end of the Peiping-Suiyuan railway to Paotow, thus erecting a barrier between China proper and the Soviet-trained forces of outer Mongolia.

Fengchen fell, according to Japanese reports, after a battle in which the Chinese garrison of that exposed, unwalled town was routed.

The troops driving into Suiyuan come from Japan's veteran army of occupation in Manchoukuo, skilled at such warfare of rapid movement. Heavy reinforcements were pouring northwest along the railway to reinforce both the Shansi and Suiyuan columns. The Peiping-Suiyuan railway has been crowded by Japanese troop trains since Kalgan, capital of Chahar, fell late in August.

The Yenmen Pass, apparently next important objective of the Shansi campaign, is famous in Chinese history. Through it runs the highway from the northern mountains into the lower country containing Taiyuanfu, the provincial capital, about 120 miles to the south.

So This Is New York!

International

Mr. and Mrs. Legion From St. Louis See Broadway From Open-Top Taxi

Legion Urges Americanism

(Continued from Page 1)

to dangers which he saw threatening the Constitution and the independence of the judiciary. While he did not mention President Roosevelt's court reorganization proposal by name, the implication was plain that he was referring to it.

The Legion's national commander went on record strongly and unequivocally against Fascism, German National Socialism and Communism, each and all of which, he declared, resulted in the state enslaving the citizens, and he urged the Legion to use its strength in combating their development on American soil.

Urges Against War

Mr. Colmery made a strong plea for keeping the United States out of war and for adequate national defense. He urged the Legion to apply its first-hand knowledge of war and its horrors and suffering by putting all its strength behind the national defense program and the Neutrality Act, and he favored an "accurate survey of the needs of all nations for adequate supply of raw materials and the availability of territory.

"From that, it would be possible to work out a plan through which, by a series of exchanges or trades, to satisfy the needs of everyone and thus avoid the necessity for economic expansion and territorial extension, which are, or are used as, the reasons for sovereignties to subjugate other nations and peoples," he said.

He pledged the Legion anew to neutrality in industrial and labor disputes, but left the legionnaires free to take part in law and order movements if they left their Legion caps, uniforms and badges off when they assumed the role of deputy sheriff.

The legionnaires needed no urging in this connection, for while Mr. Colmery's report was being handed out to the press, men wearing the Legion uniform hooted and shouted at labor pickets in the streets, calling them "paid agitators" and, in one instance reported to the police, banners and placards were snatched from the hands of pickets.

Lehman Urges Tolerance

Another feature of the convention proceedings today was an address by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, a member of the Legion, in which he stressed that the American people still have a great principle of democracy and liberty for which they must fight.

"The responsibility of the men and women who make up this great organization is not less today than it was 20 years ago," he said. "Our course of action is clearly charted by the words contained in the preamble to the constitution of the American Legion which reads in part as follows, 'for God and country we associate ourselves together . . . to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy.'"

The Governor pleaded for religious tolerance, saying:

"In the wake of the World War has come a maelstrom of new-born ill-will and intolerance. Dictatorships have in many countries superseded democracies. Freedom of thought and conscience has frequently been stifled.

"America gasps with horror when it sees great groups of people abroad persecuted solely because of race or religion. No longer can we discern a broad road stretching forward unbroken toward the light of goodwill and of freedom and of fellowship. . . . Almost overnight the work of centuries has been undone."

The Governor declared that he had no apprehension that liberty would be destroyed in this country.

Liberty Still Lives

"The pioneer spirit of liberty still lives here," he declared. "We are a nation born of a great ideal, and as long as the nation survives, that ideal must and will be cherished and preserved.

"Other nations may reject that ideal and temporarily turn back to the darkness of the Middle Ages. All the more need that we have the torch of liberty aloft that those may see its light."

Meetings of the Legion's national executive committee, as well as of committees on credentials, rules and permanent organization, got the convention off to a flying start yesterday, yet these important gatherings had little direct interest to the legionnaire in the street until reminded by Mr. Colmery with a rap of his gavel that the whole colorful undertaking was under way.

Held jointly with the American Legion Auxiliary, yesterday's meeting opened with the customary addresses of welcome by Governor Lehman, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, formerly chief of staff of the American Expeditionary Force, who is president of the 1937 American Legion Convention Corporation, which supplied the occasion also for committee reports, the report of the national commander and all the minutia of convention detail.

Listening to reports was scarcely in harmony with the amusement aspirations of many convention visitors, and so although the great arena of the Garden was crowded with delegates from both organizations, the sidewalks of New York also were liberally sprinkled with uniformed veterans. They were to be seen, usually, in knots and rings, recalling incidents of 20 years ago, and attempting to extract from every occasion its full quota of hilarity.

The organization is counted upon also to reaffirm its stand on world peace, which provides among other things for neutrality legislation drafted to keep the United States out of any armed conflict that may arise in a foreign land. Demands for national defense along lines deemed adequate by the Legion are virtually assured.

Stands for Americanism

Another perennial of the hardy garden variety is the problem of radicalism or un-American activities. Unless it would be a move to reduce pensions, there are few subjects that can arouse a legion convention like communism, and this year is expected to produce the usual crop of resolutions dealing with the subject.

Taking everything into consideration, however, the 1937 gathering is held to promise more peace with respect to national problems than have those in recent years. Prohibition is no longer a live issue politically, the veterans already have their bonus and America evidences reasonable prosperity. Having no burning national issues and provided with a generous supply of entertainment, the convention promises to offset by massive gaiety what attention might otherwise have been given to serious matters.

There remains the problem of who is to be the next national commander, but political prognosticators already have narrowed the choice down to Stephen A. Chadwick of Seattle; Ray Kelly of Detroit, and Daniel J. Doherty of Boston. Two other candidates whose names have been mentioned favorably are Milo Warner of Toledo and Lynn Stambaugh of Fargo, N. D.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Oct. 3, 10; Nov. 7, 14; Dec. 5, 12; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Oct. 3, Nov. 7, Dec. 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Oct. 3, Nov. 7, Dec. 5.

New York

New York City—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WMCA, 570kc, on Sept. 26; Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, on Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Oct 17, Nov. 21, Dec. 19.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Oct. 3, Nov. 7, Dec. 5.

Missouri

Springfield—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KWTO, 560kc, on Sept. 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Sept. 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 14, 28.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WFDM, 560kc, on Oct. 3, 17; Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KPBB, 1380kc, on Sept. 26, Oct. 24, Nov. 28

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOX, 1250kc, on Sept. 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24; Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Territories

Honolulu—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Oct. 3, Nov. 7, Dec. 5.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Sept. 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24; Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28.

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Federal Credit Agency Urged For Cities of United States

(Continued from Page 1)

serted, they are victims of a rotten borough system in Congress. They do not have their fair share of representation.

Forms of Neglect

There are other forms of neglect. The statistical agencies that gather material on other elements of the body politic—agriculture for instance—have more and more forgotten the cities. The compilers of the report now issued, under a committee headed by Clarence Dykstra, president of Wisconsin University and former city manager of Cincinnati, and including such men as Louis Brownlow of the Public Administration Clearing House; Arthur C. Comey of Harvard University; Charles W. Eliot II, executive officer, National Resources Committee; Harold D. Smith of the Michigan Municipal League; Dr. M. L. Wilson, Undersecretary of Agriculture, and Louis Wirth of the University of Chicago, find a falling off in statistics about American cities accompanying their rise in importance.

Another big development is disclosed and discussed by the committee. Cities no longer are the state entities they used to be. Cities are sprawling across state lines. Cities are struggling for better handling of their immensely complicated municipal affairs but in addition to the handicaps of convincing reluctant state legislatures of their needs, cities find themselves divided into a bewildering maze of overlapping authorities within, and spreading beyond state lines without. Twenty-two of America's 96 metropolitan areas straddle state lines, containing 26,000,000 or a fifth of all the nation's inhabitants.

Metropolitan Area

A new entity has appeared—what the committee calls "the Metropolitan Area." This does not follow the rigid confines of the city boundaries. The city spreads its influence out for miles into suburbs on either side. All these suburbs and satellite towns are bound up with the common interest of the focal city. The committee recommends legislation with a recognition of this larger entity, and authority for compilation of inter-state compacts by which an articulation of the various parts of the Metropolitan Area may be achieved, where it spreads out over the boundaries of states.

"All in all," says the report, "there has been more widespread national neglect of our cities than of any other major segment of our national existence."

The committee reaches a number of striking conclusions. Cities are surely and inevitably getting better government. The old time corruption is giving way, says the report, despite the serious conditions that still exist. The difficulties with American cities have been their exuberant vitality and unparalleled growth. In a civilization in which cities have risen to great importance all over the world, American cities have grown faster and more furiously than those elsewhere. Not only have the farm lads and lasses come to them to seek their fortune from all the hinterland, but millions of immigrants have poured into their polyglot purlieus.

Two Thirds Aliens

"The foreign-born and their children constitute nearly two-thirds of all the inhabitants of cities of one million or over," the report says. The melting pot has now received a tide of Negro migration, and this is growing.

"Never before in the history of the world," says the report "have great groups of people so diverse in social backgrounds been thrown together into such close contacts as in the cities of America."

This vast heterogenous growth has been accompanied by mushroom land speculation, inadequate planning, the vivid push and turmoil of unprepared mass migrations into the metropolis, the speculative boom, the gerry-builder, the lack of adequate transportation, the hit-or-miss handling of local growth. Then came the sky-scraper which sucked congestion up into the clouds and created a deplorable vacuum around its base which produced a blighted, crime-breeding transition area in older part of cities and enhanced the tendency toward slums toward which American cities with their pell-mell growth have always been tragically susceptible. A real property inventory in 1934 of 64 cities made by the commerce department is quoted revealing that more than one-sixth of 1,500,000 residential dwellings were substandard.

Solution in Sight

But the problem of the American city, it appears from the report, is coming at least within distant sight of a solution. This is because the break-neck expansion of American cities seems to be coming to an end. Governmental and economic regulation are catching up at last with the population advance, and there is a still bigger slowing down in sight.

The city of the future, which H. G. Wells and other writers have envisaged, may not be so big, after all. One of the reasons—at least for American cities—is that the city is not reproducing itself. It depends for the continuance of its population on the influx from outside. Previously this came from abroad. Immigrants from all corners of Europe poured into the baser streets of the city, and added to the slums and ghettoes. The city was the great consumer of men. Today the immigration stream has dropped to a trickle. The city-raw material of humans comes today from the countryside and farms. And the records show that the birth-rate of these city-dwellers, taken together, does not equal that of the rest of the country; that in fact if left to themselves city-dwellers would not support the teeming millions which crowd American metropolises.

The big city "is not conducive to the type of family life to which our civilization has become accustomed," says the report. "The larger the city the lower is the rate of reproduction. The present rate of urban reproduction is below that required to maintain even a stationary population."

The committee sees a sizable increase in the big cities, however, due to influx from rural areas, and perhaps a bigger increase of the "metropolitan areas," where shuttling suburbanites can find their own garden plot and fireside even though they migrate back and forth to the city morning and evening. But eventually the cities seem likely to taper off in their impetuous growth, and then, perhaps, to follow a period of stationary population until some other unforseen economic or social development changes the trend. Every plan for city changes, says the committee, should take into account this expected alteration and diminution of prospective city growth.

"Our urban population would—if it were deprived of migration," says the report, "reach a maximum of about 71,000,000 (less than 2,000,000 more than at present) in 1945, and then decline until in 1960 it reached a point 600,000 lower than it was in 1930."

The committee makes a dozen or more recommendations which are indorsed in general by the parent National Resources Committee, of which Harold I. Ickes, SOI, is chairman. First of all, it declares, more information about the cities is needed. A clearing house of urban information is proposed in the Bureau of the Census, and a section for urban research should be set up in some suitable federal agency. The Central Statistical Board should give the matter more attention, too, it is urged.

Some of the other recommendations:

A national policy for housing low-income groups should be established.

Conflicting Policies

A comprehensive inquiry should be made by some agency into the entire subject of conflicting fiscal policies and taxation in local, state and Federal Governments.

Congress should pass legislation providing for adoption of interstate compacts enabling several communities in the same metropolitan region to co-operate, though separated by state lines. Federal co-operation with efforts at better muicipal personnel in government is also urged.

A major recommendation is that a Federal credit agency should be established, to aid cities in periods of economic distress.

The agency should be "authorized to make loans and grants under adequate legislative safeguards to local governments for the purposes of public works construction, including housing, acquisition or control of public utilities, land purchases and similar outlays." One-fifth of America's total relief load, it is recalled, was concentrated in the 10 largest cities. It is the city which feels the slump hardest.

The committee recommends that Congress set up a permanent Federal public works authority, to plan out the public works in advance for which aid might be given, in conjunction with national, state and local agencies.

Easter Island's Name

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Kitten Who Lost Things

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Reston

There was once a little kitten who lost things. His mother would not have minded so much if he had only lost his mittens, for all kittens do that, but he lost *everything*. He lost his rubbers, he lost his umbrellas, he lost his coats and his handkerchiefs, his shoes and socks, his ties, his caps, and even occasionally his shirt and trousers. At last his mother grew tired of buying and making that kitten so many new clothes.

"I declare," she said, "if you lose one more thing, you will have to go about with nothing but your fur. Now remember, kitten, what your mother has said. She means it."

The kitten went out to play. He ran along the stone walls, looking for chipmunks, though he was so young he had never caught one yet. He pounced here and there in the long meadow grass, chasing grasshoppers and butterflies. He climbed into trees to poke his round face into the doorways of squirrels. At last he began to feel hungry. It was time to go home.

"Have I got everything?" he thought anxiously. "I don't want to have to go about in nothing but my fur," and he sat down to count over his possessions.

Yes, he had his shoes and socks, his trousers and his shirt, his green tie that went so well with his sandy hair, his little jacket with the brass buttons. He had even his handkerchief, though it looked very dirty from having been used to carry tadpoles in. The kitten was just feeling delighted, when all of a sudden he thought of his hat. He put one paw to his head but could feel no hat. He put the other paw to his head but still there was no hat. Oh, dear, oh, dear! All his fine clothes would be taken away and he would have to go about in his fur!

The Blue Door

The kitten was very unhappy. He hunted up and down the trees, and along the walls, and even tried to search in the long meadow grass, but there was no sign of a hat. Just as he was about to go home, he came upon a very little lady in a tall black hat and red cloak.

"I know what you're looking for, kitten," she said not unkindly. "And I am looking for a kitten. Tit for Tat, and This for That, if you'll catch my mouse, I'll find your hat."

"I've never caught a mouse, ma'am," said the kitten uncertainly, but the little lady interrupted.

"Pish!" she exclaimed. "It's high time you began, then," and the kitten dared to say nothing more but followed her along a little path he had never noticed before until they came to a very small house with a roof of rushes, and a small blue door. All the furniture inside was painted blue, too, with flowers on it, and there was a little blue bed and a stand beside it with a flowered dish on it.

"There!" said the little lady stamping her foot in vexation and pointing to the empty dish. "Every evening when I go to bed I take a goblet of milk and a plate of caraway cookies to put beside my bed to eat if I wake up. There's nothing makes me fall asleep so quickly again. But for the last week a mouse has come out and eaten every crumb while I was asleep! Drat the creature! I want you to catch it!"

"But," began the kitten.

"Fiddledeedee!" said the lady, going out and closing the door behind her.

The Kitten's Reward

So the kitten crawled under the bed. A little dust there got into its nose and he sneezed once, but then he held perfectly quiet, and after a long while a mouse came out of his hole to see if there were any cookies about. The kitten found that he knew exactly what to do and in less time than it takes to tell, there was one less mouse in the world.

The little lady must have been peeking through the keyhole, for she came in immediately, smiling with satisfaction. She brought with her a big box which she set on her table. Then she waved her cane over it, and said,

"Box, box,
Open locks!
Scoot, scat!
Find hat!"

And do you know, when she opened the box there was the kitten's hat with one daisy caught in the ribbon, so it must have been lost in the grass.

The kitten thanked the lady and the lady thanked the kitten, too, and asked him to come some day and have tea and caraway cookies with her. But after that day he never succeeded again in finding the little path that led to her small blue door.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

He Put the Other Paw to His Head, but Still There Was No Hat—A Drawing by Maurice Day

Mrs. Pigeon to the Rescue

It had been a very exciting summer for Mrs. Pigeon, quite the most exciting summer she had ever spent. First of all the soldiers had come to Kensington Gardens and had put up their tents beside the very paths where she had been accustomed to walk quietly in the early mornings before the gates were opened for the children and their nannies. But this summer the gates had been closed to the public in the day as well as in the night for weeks and weeks and weeks.

At first Mrs. Pigeon had felt quite troubled about it, but when she overheard the soldiers talking one day and learnt that they had come to London because of the Coronation of the King and Queen, she had, of course, been reconciled to the change in her dearly loved home.

Then the Coronation itself had come. Mrs. Pigeon had had a splendid view of it from the top of the tallest tree near the Marble Arch. It was a sight she would never forget, and a story she would tell and re-tell to her grandchildren and great-grandchildren when they clustered about her on long winter evenings.

But now the Gardens had become their familiar selves again, and all the children, including her special friends Rosamond and Robina Redcoat, and their little brother Robert, had come back from their summer holidays looking like little brown berries. Mrs. Pigeon loved this time of the year, when the leaves fluttered off the trees, and Robert Redcoat ran here and there trying to catch them in his tiny hands as they fell. It was the sort of day that made you want to run and skip, and then skip all over again.

The New Ball

Rosamond and Robina had a lovely new green and orange ball with which they were playing on the grass beside the Round Pond, and Robert was bowling his hoop beside the little pathway which led to the Broad Walk from the Pond. He was not big enough yet to join in his sisters' games, but if the ball came his way he would throw it back to them again.

It was just at the moment when Petronella Pigeon was strutting beside Robert, saying how glad she was to see him, and telling him about all the exciting things that had happened in the Gardens that summer, that the new green and orange ball rolled to Robert's feet. Robert picked it up, and then a most unfortunate thing happened. It was just the sort of thing that might have happened to you or to me if we had just met Mrs. Pigeon again after months and months and months, and were feeling very excited about it. Robert threw the ball as hard as he could, but instead of going in front it went behind, and when he turned round, there it was bobbing about on the pond, quite a long way from shore, in fact Robert had never thrown a ball so far before.

"Never mind, my lamb, never mind," said Mrs. Pigeon as Robert turned an anguished face to her. "Mrs. Pigeon will see what she can do about it. It was a very fine throw a very fine throw indeed," she continued, as Rosamond and Robina came running up to ask why their little brother had thrown their ball into the pond.

Little Black Duck Helps

"It's our Mrs. Pigeon," said Robert hurriedly, pointing a chubby finger at her to distract their attention. "Look, she's flying off to see what she can do about it."

And sure enough she was.

"Come on, Daniel," Mrs. Pigeon called to a little black duck who was bobbing about beside the green and orange treasure, "we've got to get this ball back to my friends, the Redcoats, somehow or other. It was a very good throw of Robert's—just a little bit in the wrong direction, that was all."

"That's quite easy," answered Daniel Duck in reply to the first part of her remark. And he started to push the ball along through the water with his bill while Mrs. Pigeon flew beside him, cheering him on.

Nannie was on the shore ready to receive the ball, and all the little Redcoats shouted, "Thank you, Mr. Duck," in chorus, and then, "Thank you, Mrs. Pigeon, thank you both very much indeed!"

"Bless those children, its like old times to have them back again," Mrs. Pigeon cooed, as she flew off to tell her own children, Pamela and Peregrine, that the Gardens were just like their old selves again now that the Redcoats had come back to Town.

City Picnic

We've been on a picnic in the Park,
Where Mother said there would be a breeze;
And the sun couldn't find us where we sat
Under the cool green maple trees.

We took some bread in a paper bag,
With cookies we got at the grocery sale,
And the drinking-fountain was right close by . . .
Which Mother pretended was ginger ale!

Then, after we'd eaten everything,
We watched some dogs that were chasing sticks,
And sang some songs, and took a nap . . .
And didn't wake up 'til half past six!

Now when next Saturday comes around,
If it's hot at home as it was today,
We'll go again . . . 'cause Mother says
The Park's as good as a trip away!

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

One Summer Day

A prim little heliotrope,
A purple, scented heliotrope,
Grew in a quaint old garden beside the tumbling sea;
But to her friend the Marigold
(A cheerful flower with heart of gold)
The heliotrope one summer day complained quite bitterly.

"Just hear the great waves dashing, and see the white foam splashing!
Why, every time the wind blows I feel its spray on me!
Oh how I wish that I might bloom
Within some quiet, peaceful room,
Hid from wind and weather and this noisy, tumbling sea!"

But . . .

A wild, red honeysuckle,
A laughter-shaken honeysuckle,
Growing on a grassy bank where great trains thundered by,
Said to her friend the bumblebee
Who hovered round her merrily,
"Isn't this the grandest place beneath the great blue sky?

"I've had such a happy day; I've had such a thrilling day!
I waved to every single train that went a-roaring by;
The whistles sound so loud and clear,
There is so much to see and hear,
No other flower in all the world has half such fun as I!"

BEATRICE MARY BILLING

King Solomon's Quarries

When King Solomon planned to build a beautiful temple in Jerusalem, he had not far to go in order to find the kind of stone he needed.

Were you to walk along the outside of the wall of Jerusalem, and to go a little way past the Damascus Gate, you would come to a low doorway in the large rock foundation on which the great wall stands, and were you to pass through this doorway you would find yourself in a huge rock cavern. Overhead there are rocks, all around there are rocks, and it seems *very* silent, like a large, lofty room, rather dark at first until you get used to the sudden change from the strong light, then the sun, pouring in at the open door, shows that the quarry runs on and on beyond this great rock room.

Beneath Jerusalem

With lighted candles, and a guide with a strange Arabic name and wearing flowing clothes, possibly the same kind of clothes that were worn in King Solomon's days, you would be invited to enter the oldest quarry in the world from which the king once got the stones for his Temple. It runs a long way beneath the old city of Jerusalem until it nears the place where the Temple used to stand.

The stones from the quarry are milky white, and when exposed to light and air harden very quickly. The great historian, Josephus, tells us that the Temple was built of white stones and looked like a "mountain of snow," and if you read about it in the Bible (I Kings VI:7) you will find that "the house, when it was in building, was built of stone made ready before it was brought thither; so that there was neither hammer nor axe nor any tool of iron heard in the house, while it was in building."

Down in the quarries you would find yourself thinking of those busy workmen, eagerly shaping the stones for their great temple. On the walls of the quarries you would actually see the self-same niches in which the men placed their small pottery lamps.

A Dog's Curiosity

King Solomon's workmen completed their work in the quarries under the city, which means that the white stone of which the Temple was built, was not brought from a distance, as some may have thought, in order that the noise of hammering should not be heard, but was quite close to the Temple itself. Yet never a sound from the quarries below rose to the city.

For a long, long period the quarries lay hidden, for the time came when Jerusalem went through severe troubles. Enemy after enemy besieged the city, destroying her Temple, her walls and her houses, until the entrance to the Royal Quarries was completely covered with ruins and lay hidden and forgotton for centuries.

Then one day a little dog made a great discovery. He was running about outside the city wall when he began to dig. He dug and he dug just as dogs do when they think they are finding a bone, but this time it was not a bone but a small hole that appeared when the rubbish had been scraped away, and into the hole the dog went.

His master thought it very strange that he should disappear so completely and went to see what had happened, and there, among the rubbish and bushes was the opening to a cavern!

When, with the help of other people, the hole was made large enough for a man to creep through, he found himself, to his great surprise, inside the wonderful Royal Quarries.

Windy Day

Bright brooms! bright brooms!
Sweeping down the hill.
Now they come a-brushing
Around my window sill.

Bright brooms! Bright brooms!
See how they fly!
Fields are swept clean today
And so is the sky.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

The Sour Cherry Trees

In the back garden stand two sour cherry trees. The birds and chipmunks had been watching and waiting for the cherries to get ripe. When they were nearly ready to pick, Lawrence, the gardener, hung some shiny tin cans on the limbs, thinking that when they moved back and forth in the breeze, they would scare the birds away from the cherries.

Some of the smaller birds were afraid of the cans when they rattled, but cock robin said, "Let's have some fun today and play games." So the rest of the birds said, "All right, you start them." Now what game do you think he started? Can't you guess? Well I will tell you. He started a game lots of children play called follow the leader.

He had his eye on some nice fat cherries and if he went alone the farmer would think he was the only rascal that ate the cherries, so he wanted the other birds to go, too.

"Well, boys and girls, are you ready? One! Two! Three! follow the leader," he cried, and flew straight for the ripe cherries. All the rest of the birds followed him.

"Now all together," he cried again and snip went a big fat cherry into his beak. Snip! snip went all the rest of the birds at the ripe cherries. Then robin laughed and flew down on the old stone wall to eat his cherry at his leisure.

Just before robin got started, Jimmie Chipmunk popped his head out between the stones and startled him so he dropped the cherry. Quick as a flash, Jimmie had it in his cheek pocket.

"Well you are terribly mean," chirped cock robin.

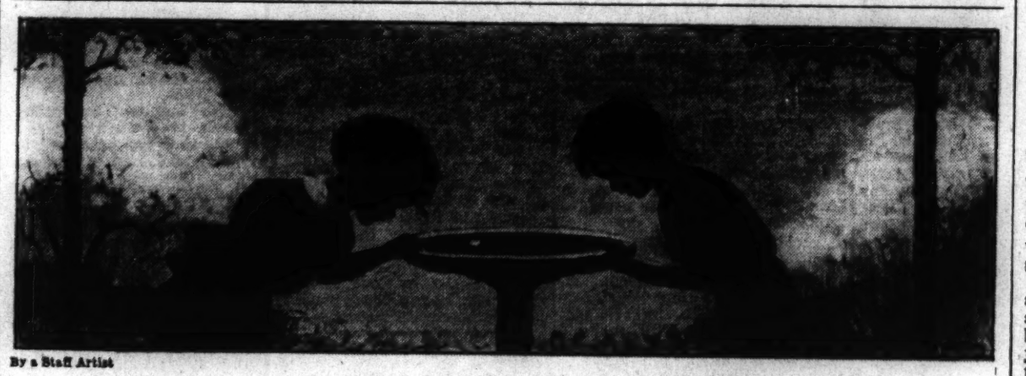
"Am I?" said Jimmie. "You are no better yourself and I like cherries just as much as you do."

Lantern Moon

The moon is a lantern
Which the Night holds high
To light his lonely footsteps
Across the dark sky

To light his lonely footsteps
Wherever he may roam
The Night has a lantern
Which leads him safely home.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG



By a Staff Artist

The Star That Came to Call

John and Joan sat on the top step of the porch and looked across the garden. It was a warm spring night. A robin sang from the very tip-top of a telephone pole. A soft little breeze moved the trees. The cherry tree with its cape of white blossoms stood like a huge pop-corn ball at the far end of the lawn. Just above it in the sky a bright yellow star winked at John and Joan.

John and Joan looked at the star every night.

"There is our star," John said now.

"Yes, there it is," said Joan. "It makes a pin for the cherry tree to wear."

"How I would like to see a star close to," said John. "Wouldn't it be lovely if one would come to call?"

John and Joan both laughed. Then John stood up.

"Let's have one game of hide and seek before we have to go in," he said. That brought Joan to her feet. She loved to play hide and seek.

"One, two, sky blue!
All out but you!"

John was soon counting. But the "you" pointed to himself.

So it was Joan's turn to hide.

John hid his face and started to count. The numbers slipped from his lips so fast that Joan ran like a rabbit to hide. By the time John had come to the end she had only reached the large rosebush in the middle of the lawn. She jumped behind it just in time.

Joan waited as long as she could and then started for the steps. The race began. John won out and Joan was it.

It began all over again with John running to hide and Joan looking for him. Joan did not find John so easily. John was good at hiding.

Then before she knew it there came the pad of running feet across the grass and John was calling, "Free!"

"You'll have to hide again, I guess," Joan called.

"All right, but before I do I have something to show to you. You said it would be nice if a star came to call, didn't you?" Joan looked up.

"Why, yes," she answered.

"Well, come on. I've been hiding with one."

"Hiding with one?" Joan's voice was as full of surprise as her eyes. John laughed and started across the garden.

He led Joan to the very edge of the round pansy bed that daddy had made about the bird-bath.

"Look!" said John. "There is a star that has come to call." He pointed into the bird-bath. Joan looked.

"Oh!" she cried. For sure enough, there in the little looking-glass that the still water made in the bird-bath, was a bright yellow star looking up at her. It even winked a little when the breeze moved the water.

"Oh!" cried Joan again. "A star of our very own!"

"Yes," said John. "A star has come to call on us."

[These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.]

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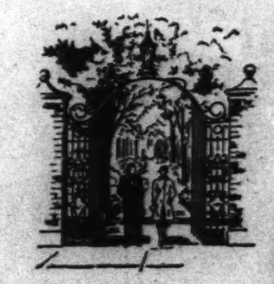

It may seem bewildering to select from thousands of schools just the one that offers the right opportunity. You can simplify the problem by consulting the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They put you in touch with a *selected* group of schools that provide advantages of particular interest to Monitor readers.

School advertisements are published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. For information about schools not advertised in the current issues write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts.

Sox Hitter Experimenting—Football Season Gathering Momentum—Pros at Belmont

Jimmy Foxx Has New Plan To Break Batting Slump

By Edwin Rumill

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Discouraged by the most protracted batting slump of his American League career, Jimmy Foxx today was ready to try a noble experiment—spectacles. Inspired, perhaps, by the recent success of Vince Di Maggio in this venture, the Red Sox first baseman planned to give them a trial in batting practice, and if he convinces himself there is an improvement, then they will become a daily part of his diamond maneuvers.

The experiment came as a surprise. Although Foxx's average has lingered below the .300 level since the second game of the season, there was a general feeling that the big slugger would snap into a normal pace before the campaign had ended. But with only two weeks of the schedule remaining, Jimmy has decided that something must be done. He has tried every other known method of shaking slumps—changing bats, shifting stance at the plate, and taking extra batting practice—and there have been times when they apparently produced results, but always Jim dropped right back into what is unquestionably the longest decline of his colorful career.

Since Opening Day

On opening day, against the Athletices at Fenway Park, Foxx made two hits in four tries for a .500 average. But not since that cold afternoon has the husky first sacker come within 200 points of that mark. During most of April, May and June he stayed in the vicinity of .240 and .260, although at one point he dropped as low as .118. At another he soared to .269.

Starting in the middle of July, Foxx showed signs of leaving the slump behind. In one series at Detroit he hit five homers and drove in nine runs. He hit safely in nine straight games following this spurt. And when the club enjoyed a long home stand at Fenway, Jimmy's average climbed to .293, only seven percentage points away from the select circle.

On the road again, however, Foxx went back to his old habit. From .293 the figure has declined to .277. In the most recent five games, Double X has contributed just one single to the Red Sox offense. And yet, no ball player ever tried harder to come through. Perhaps that is the answer. A hitter "pressing" up at the plate falls into the habit of swinging at bad balls.

In defense of Foxx's work this season, however, it should be said that without the runs he has driven in, the Sox would be deep in the second division. One hundred and fourteen runs have crossed the plate as a result of Jimmy's offensive gestures. Thirty-three of his 138 hits have been homers. But, despite this record, the veteran is not satisfied, which should be proof enough that he is always trying.

Di Maggio Improves

Vince Di Maggio has showed marked improvement since donning spectacles. Unofficially he has hit .274 in 21 games, a rise of 25 points. Also, he has batted in 15 runs.

Other big league players who have worn "specs" are: Chick Hafey, George Toporcer, Lee Meadows, Bill Dietrich, Danny MacFayden and Johnny Broaca. Foxx, however, will not wear them fielding.

The Red Sox face a busy week. After today's doubleheader with the St. Louis Browns, forced by yesterday's postponement, the locals meet the Detroit Tigers in a doubleheader tomorrow and singles on Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the Yankees are here. By that time the Yanks will probably be in possession of the 1937 American League pennant. This morning they needed only five victories, or five Detroit defeats, or a combination of both, to clinch the flag.

Aside from Foxx's announcement, the news around Fenway yesterday involved Jim Bottomley, who currently holds a temporary managerial post with the Browns. Local scribes were inclined to agree that Bottomley's failure to come here with the team means he is through as manager. It is understood that the St. Louis front office objected to Jim's efforts to secure the Cincinnati post, now that Chuck Dressen is out. Gabby Street, the old "Sarge," is in charge of the Browns, and probably will be their next leader.

'Ducky' Pond Is Not Optimistic Despite Material

GALES FERRY, Conn., Sept. 20 (AP)—Despite a big, powerful squad studded with a wealth of backfield material, Head Coach Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond is far from optimistic as he watches his Yale gridders go through their training paces here.

He's going to miss Larry (the Great) Kelley, Yale's inspirational captain and All-America end, and he emphasizes the fact that he'll have to do a speedy job in developing satisfactory ends and tackles if the Blue is to make creditable showing during its eight-game schedule starting Oct. 2.

"We'll be lucky if we don't lose three games," Pond said. "Frankly, I see very little to be optimistic about."

But before Yale's opponents begin cheering too loudly, it may be well to consider a few additional facts.

Fifteen letter men are back as a nucleus for the 1937 Elis.

The group of fast, hard-charging backs, headed by Capt. Clint Frank, another All-America selection last year, is being labeled the best Yale backfield since the all-conquering days of 1923 when Pond, Mal Stevens, Mallory, Richeson, Widdy Neale, Neidlinger and Bench played havoc with Yale's opponents.

Frank, one of the outstanding backfield performers in the country last year, reported weighing 200 pounds and seems fit and ready for his greatest season.

If Pond and his assistants can patch up the line a bit, football men think the 1937 season will be one of his best since he took command at Yale four year sago.

If the Blues were opening their season today, here is the squad from which Pond said he would select his starting lineup:

The outstanding backs in addition to Frank are Al Wilson, Al Hessberg, Dave Colwell, Charley Ewart and Bud Humphrey, veterans, and Hank Chanye, Sumner Macomber and Fred Blair, sophomores.

The linemen include Flick Hoxton, John Miller, Art Dyess, Bill Moody and Kevin Rafferty, ends; Bill John, Bill Platt and Bill Starbuck, a sophomore, tackles; John Castle, Bill Dickens, Felix Caracciolo, Charley Miller, Stu Hemingway and Henry Wood, a sophomore, guards; Frank Gallagher, Harold Willard and Joe Stack, last year's frosh captain, centers.

With Kelley, the coaches lost five other regulars from the 1936 eleven —Bob Beckwith, center; Jack Wright and Merri Scott, tackles; Bob Carey, end, and Bud Miles, back.

The schedule:

Oct. 2, Maine; 9, Pennsylvania; 16, Army; 23, Cornell; 30, Dartmouth.
Nov. 6, Brown; 13, Princeton.; 20, Harvard.

N. E. Sidelines

Harvard's grid squad will be cut as the Crimson swings into its second week of pre-season practice. Coach Dick Harlow, expressing satisfaction with the showing of four teams in Saturday's scrimmage, plans a cutting spree by the end of the week. George Roberts, Harvard's leading punter, has reported for practice.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dartmouth has plenty of good backs and a group of smart ends, but the coaches' main concern is to strengthen the tackle, guard, and center positions. The A eleven, composed of potential first stringers, were forced to come out on the short end of a 13—7 score last Saturday at the hands of the B team. The one bright spot on the A eleven was the work of Bob MacLeod. He circled end in the first quarter for a 31-yard dash and then snared a long pass for the lone score.

♪ ♪ ♪

Middlebury grid warriors returned to the college campus today for registration and the opening of classes. However, Coach Ben Beck plans for hard scrimmaging today and tomorrow. The Panthers open their season next Saturday with Williams.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Tuss McLaughry of Brown watched his A eleven trounce a B unit last Saturday 27—0. The coaches were satisfied with the work of the first team and look for a victory next Saturday when Brown opens against Connecticut. Light work with brushing up on assignments will be in order for this week.

♪ ♪ ♪

Holy Cross will devote most of this week to polishing its new backfield combination of Henry Quellette, veteran signal caller at the quarterback post, Bill Osmanski, right half, and a pair of sophomores, Henry Giardi and Gus Gerasimas, at the other positions.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern has concentrated on its running attack for the past two weeks, but the Huskies will go right up in the air tonight when Coach Jimmy Dunn trots out a flock of forward pass plays designed to give Boston College some excitement in the opener Saturday. Dunn's aerial program will not be so sensational as Al McCoy's attack of last year, but the Huskies will be adequately armed with long-distance tosses.

Amusements

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"KNIGHT WITHOUT ARMOR"
James Roosevelt—"BIG BUSINESS"
Walter Connolly
"BORN TO DANCE"
Geo. Arliss—"Last Month West"

Thrill Makers — *By Pap'*

JOHNSON
33
WILL ANYONE DUPLICATE COLUMBIA GEORGE FUREY'S 80-YARD DASH TO A TOUCHDOWN WITH THE OPENING KICK-OFF AGAINST STANFORD ?
WHO CAN MATCH LARKE SUPER'S (BALDWIN-WALLACE) 85-YARD PUNT TO-DAY IN THE AIR ?
I WONDER WHAT THRILLS ARE IN STORE FOR THIS SEASON
PARKER —DUKE
HIS 105-YARD TOUCHDOWN DASH AGAINST NO CAROLINA WOULD BE PRETTY TO WATCH AGAIN
WILL ANOTHER LARRY KELLEY TURN UP ?
Pap'
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Every football season has its quota of thrills—long runs, long kicks, long passes and unusual plays. The current gridiron parade should prove no exception.

Before long the thud of the kicker's toe against the pigskin will be resounding on the nation's gridirons. Odd and unusual plays will most likely play a part in deciding important contests.

Who knows but what another Larry Kelley may spring up to match the Yale star's flair for the unexpected. Kelley's skill as a pass catcher, to say nothing of his famous "soccer kick" of a loose ball which led to Yale's victory over Navy and aroused so much discussion, earned him a place among the game's immortals.

Perhaps the football enthusiasts have in store for them a stunt to match Ace Parker's return of a kick-off from five yards behind his own goal line. Duke was playing North Carolina when Parker returned the ball 105 yards to a touchdown. Milton Popovich of Montana did the same thing against Oregon State.

Lou Drone of St. Louis, in attempting to make the point after touchdown against Washington University of St. Louis, kicked the ball low and it struck the chest of an opposing tackle and bounded high into the air and over the cross-bar for the point.

When Michigan played Minnesota, Wilbur Moore, Minnesota sub, intercepted a Michigan pass and ran for a touchdown, the first time in history an intercepted Wolverine aerial produced a touchdown. Imagine the embarrassment of Kenneth Goodson, of Southern Methodist, who, when attempting a pass in the flat zone, lost control of the ball and allowed it to sail backward five yards where Bobby Martin of Arkansas, rushing in to smear the play, caught the ball and ran 27 yards to a touchdown.

Late comers to the Stanford-Columbia game at the Polo Grounds missed the one big thrill of the game if they were now in their seats when George Furey of Columbia took the Stanford kickoff on his own 20-yard line and ran it back for the only touchdown of the afternoon. Then there was Bert Johnson's 66-yard pass to his Kentucky teammate Bob Davis. And Larke Super's 85-yard punt.—Pap.'

World Series To Start Oct. 6 At Yankee Stadium

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—"Subway series" or not, there will be no day off for the athletes during the World Series this fall unless the weather man happens to provide one.

Based on the virtual certainty of another American League pennant for the New York Yankees, Commissioner K. M. Landis, the league presidents and representatives of the contending clubs, decreed Saturday that the first two games of the 1937 fall classic would be played in the Yankee Stadium Wednesday, Oct. 6, and Thursday, Oct. 7; the next three on the grounds of the National League pennant winners, either the New York Giants or Chicago Cubs, Oct. 8-9-10, and the last two, if necessary, in the Yankee Stadium Oct. 11-12.

If Bill Terry's Giants, now setting the National League pace, win the pennant, this daily world series schedule will be normal procedure, but it will establish a precedent if the Cubs happen to win. Heretofore one day off has been provided for traveling in such cases. Under present railway schedule arrangements, however, it was figured the jump to Chicago could be made in 16½ hours and that a daily schedule of games could be set without working any particular hardship on the players.

If the series should go the limit of seven games, a new all-time attendance mark might be set. One mark—that for a single game—is almost certain to fall. The seating capacity at the Yankee Stadium has been increased to 71,303. A sell-out would crack the single game record of 66,669 established at the stadium Oct. 4, last year.

The Polo Grounds will seat 56,437 and Wrigley Field, home of the Cubs, 46,004. The all-time series attendance record of 328,051 was set during the seven game series of 1926 between the Yankees and the St. Louis Cardinals.

All games will begin at 1:30 standard time, except that for a Sunday game in New York Oct. 10 the starting time would be 2 p. m.

Ticket prices, as usual, will be $1.10 for bleachers; $3.30 for unreserved grandstand; $5.50 for reserved grandstand; and $6.60 for boxes. Tickets for reserved seats will be sold only in three-game strips.

The Yankees will sell for games 1, 2 and 6 and the Giants, or Cubs, for 3, 4 and 5. The Yankees will put tickets on sale for game No. 7 if necessary.

Attending the conference, presided over by Landis, were presidents Ford Frick of the National League and Will Harridge of the American League; Ed Barrow of the Yankees; John Seys of the Cubs; Walter Briggs Jr., and Charles Navin of the Detroit Tigers; and Horace Stoneham and Leo Bondy of the Giants.

Announcement of the eligible players for the contending clubs revealed the Yankees and Giants each would have 23 men available for series duty; the Cubs only 21.

Barcelona Club Wins

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Barcelona Football Club, champion of Spain, defeated an all-star team of American Soccer League players, 2 to 0, before a crowd of 5000 yesterday. Barcelona scored both its goals in the first half.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Sept 20 (AP)—The New York football Giants to a man say Sammy Baugh of Washington is the best thing to come up from the college ranks since Bronko Nagurski joined the Chicago Bears from Minnesota . . . Alabama U. and Auburn can't understand how Louisiana State walked off with two star Alabama golfers—Scudday Horner of Montgomery and his brother Horace Jr. . . . Answer,Louisiana State was glad to put out scholarships for two boys to carry on for Freddy Haas and Paul Leslie . . . Left handers comprise more than 10 per cent of the membership of the golfers at East Hills Country Club out at St. Joseph, Mo.

Don't look for Clark Griffith to send Nick Altrock on another scouting trip soon . . . The clown was dispatched to Sioux Falls, S. D., to look over a pitcher named Anderson . . . Nick wired Griff: "Have signed Joe Anderson, a southpaw. He is a honey." . . . It turned out Anderson's front name is Arnold and that he is a right hander . . . He won 14 of 17 starts . . . And since he's signed to a Washington contract, Altrock probably will say, "So what?" . . . Ole Nelson, 210-pound end, and Helge Pearson, both members of the Michigan State football squad, write letters to their parents in Swedish.

Thanks to Anita Limana, the boys who do the chiseling on the championship tablets at Forest Hills didn't have to struggle over Jadwiga Jedrzejowska . . . What a break! . . . Oak Ridge, a tiny preparatory school down in North Carolina (but it turned out the Ferrell boys, Ray Hayworth and Tom Zachary, among others), already has started baseball practice for next year . . . The first fellow to jump six feet in America was Jeremiah T. Mahoney, who won out in last week's New York mayoralty primary . . . He did the trick in 1909.

Pennant Races At a Glance

By the Associated Press

The Giants remained 2½ games in front of the Cubs in the National League race today by coming through with a "Frank Merriwell" finish over the Cards while the Cubs were topping the Dodgers.

The Yankees lost a game of their American League lead when the Tigers knocked them off, leaving their edge at 10½ games and putting the pennant race in a position where any combination of five wins for the Yanks or five losses for the Tigers will sew up the title. The race became a two-club affair when the White Sox lost their first game to the Senators to be mathematically eliminated. Here's the setup:

National League

Club	W	L	Games Behind	to Play
Giants	84	53	—	17
Cubs	83	57	2½	14

American League

Yankees	83	45	—	18
Tigers	83	56	10½	15

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	84	53	.613
Chicago	83	57	.593
St. Louis	78	65	.536
Pittsburgh	75	66	.532
Boston	71	70	.504
Brooklyn	61	79	.436
Cincinnati	55	84	.396
Philadelphia	55	85	.393

Results Sept. 19
Chicago 2, Brooklyn 1.
New York 4, St. Louis 3. (10 innings.)
Philadelphia 8, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 1.
Boston 7, Cincinnati 6.
Cincinnati 2, Boston 0.

Fergusons Among Numerous Family Outboard Racers

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 20 (AP)—Motorboat racing ranks high, perhaps at the top, among sports which attract family combinations into competition.

A survey of participants in the ninth annual national outboard championships which come to a close on the James River today, disclosed that at least 10 family groups are involved.

Most famous of all are Gar Wood Sr. and his son, Gar Jr. of Algonac, Mich. Young Wood, just turning 19 years, carried off national amateur titles for Class A and B motors in the meet here and his dad, the speed king, was on hand to advise and cheer him.

Boston Fergusons

Another well-known family in the outboard world are the Tysons of Chestnut Hill, Penna. They include Tommy, holder of the world's competitive record in Class A and intercollegiate champion in the same division, and Elise and Mollie, ranked among the best midge drivers in the country. J. S. Y. Tyson served as starter of the regatta here.

The Boston Fergusons are another father and son combine. Young Clinton, who is stroke on the crew and halfback on the football team at Tabor Academy, made a clean sweep of Classes A, B and C in 1936, but lost all of these crowns after a hard-driving performance here. His father, Stanley W., is commodore of the Central England Regatta Association.

Then there are the Kansas City Coopers. The father, Jack, holds the world record for 2.25 cubic inch inboards, and his son, Thom, is national professional champion in Classes A and F, as the result of spectacular racing here.

Other Combinations

Others include Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Altman, New Kensington, Penna.; Jack and Mary Wood, Detroit; Fred Jacoby Jr., North Bergen, N. J., Class B pro titlist, and his brothers, Richard and John of Menasha, and James Mullen Sr. and Jimmy Jr. of Richmond, Va.

One-mile time trials were to climax the three-day race meeting today. The competitive events which ended yesterday saw one world record fall and seven 1936 champions dethroned.

Edwin Pabst, Milwaukee, was the midget division winner in setting up a 33.076 M. P. H. world speed mark for the tiny craft. Other champions in addition to Gar Wood Jr., Thom Cooper and Jacoby are Doug Fonda, Orange, N. J., Class C amateur, and Don Frazier, Rantoul, Ill., who successfully defended his Class F amateur throne.

Approximately 150 drivers from 28 states were entered in the meet.

College Football Scores

Centenary 0, Louisiana S. N. 0.
Clemson 42, Presbyterian 0.
Elon 12, Virginia M. I. 6.
Jamestown 6, Warren 0.
Lockport 13, DePew 6.
Monmouth 6, Burlington J. C. 0.
Morehead T. 34, Bimidji 0.
N. C. State 6, Davidson 2.
No. Western C. 33, Seminary 8.
Ohio St. 80, Rio Grande 0.
San Francisco 7, St. Mary's 6.
St. John's (Minn.) 16, Duluth T. 6.
South Carolina 45, Emory-Henry 7.
S. D. State 46, Mankato Tea. 7.
So. Dakota 46, Buena Vista 7.
Southwest T. 34, Sequin 6.
Southwestern 13, Lon Morris 0.
Texas Tech 6, Arizona State 0.
The Citadel 38, Wofford 0.
Virginia P. I. 33, Roanoke 7.
Winnipeg 14, Concordia 6.

Gridiron Teams Waste No Time Starting Play

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—The 1937 college football season, which gained considerable starting impetus last Saturday, shifts into high gear this week at a time when the fans are used to looking at early-season "warm-up" games.

Acknowledging the fact that the fans who pay the costs have indicated they want real action for their hard-earned money, the schedule makers have listed one of the strongest September programs on record for the coming week end.

Even the conservative East has its big encounter when Cornell and Penn State come together at Ithaca Saturday. West Virginia and West Virginia Wesleyan, old neighbors and rivals, meet in their opening games, while Pittsburgh opens against Ohio Wesleyan and Navy against William and Mary.

Serious Competition

The South, off to a head start with some fairly important games last week, buckles down to serious conference competition. Duke and Virginia Tech and North Carolina and South Carolina play in the Southern Conference. In the Southeastern Conference there are the Kentucky-Vanderbilt and Louisiana State-Florida encounters. Tulane and Clemson play an inter-conference game.

Two Western Conference teams may find they have bitten off considerably more than they can chew when Ohio State opens against the Texas Christian Horned Frogs and Iowa goes west to tackle Washington at Seattle.

Other west coast high spots are the encounters between California and St. Mary's and Stanford and Santa Clara. On Friday U. C. L. A. rings up the curtain, playing Oregon in the first Coast Conference game.

Upsets Already

The upset season started with the curtain raisers last Saturday when little Elon bowled over Virginia Military, 12-6, Louisiana Normal held Centenary to a scoreless tie and Morehead, Ky., Teachers knocked off the University of Cincinnati, 6-0. One of last year's few unbeaten teams, Tennessee Wesleyan, bowed to King, 19-14, in its first start of the year.

Customary free-scoring openers saw Virginia Tech beat Roanoke, 27-7; South Carolina rout Emory and Henry, 45-7; the Citadel beat Wofford, 38-0; Clemson trim Presbyterian, 46-0, and Ohio University, which gives Illinois its first opposition this week, roll up an 80-0 score against Rio Grande.

Parker Predicts Great Struggle For Cup Places

ATLANTA, Sept. 20 (AP)—The way Frankie Parker figures it, there's going to be a tough fight between him, Bobby Riggs and Bryan Grant for the second place on the Davis Cup team next year.

Serious, quiet Frankie, former "boy wonder" from Milwaukee and now the nation's second ranking tennis player, rather reluctantly taked the situation over after suffering a defeat at Grant's hands and then seeing Grant beaten by Riggs in a week-end round-robin here.

"From the looks of things now," he said, "Grant, Riggs and I will have to fight it out. Donald Budge (the nation's ranking No. 1 ace who carried the brunt in bringing the Davis Cup back to America this summer) can't be dislodged from the No. 1 position."

"Riggs," he went on, "seems to have the edge over Bitsy right now. He is a good retriever and has a better service. And he's younger. That counts a lot. But don't count Grant out of the picture."

"And how about the three of you?"

"It should be a very interesting fight," said Frankie, gravely.

Riggs, rather on the small side, is definitely after the No. 2 berth on the Davis Cup team.

"I feel confident the U. S. L. T. A. is going to have to recognize me now," he grinned.

Grant, the midget Atlantan who figures he has at least two years of good tennis before him, insists if anyone gets that cup place they've got him to beat.

Grant and Riggs took most of the afternoon yesterday to decide the round robin issue. Riggs finally won, 6—3, 6—4, 6—8, 0—6, 7—5, in a tussle marked by long rallies in which both he and Grant made apparently impossible recoveries.

American Soccer League
(New England Division)

	W	L	D	Goals For	Agst	Pts	P.C.
Lucy Recs	1	0	0	3	0	2	1.000
Swedish Amer.	1	0	0	2	1	2	1.000
Thornton Vics	0	0	1	1	1	1	.500
Lusitano S. C.	0	0	1	1	1	1	.500
Springfield F.C.	0	1	0	1	2	0	.000
Scandinavian F. C.	0	1	0	0	3	0	.000
Pawtucket F.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Providence S.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Moores	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Boston Celts	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Results Sept. 19
Swedish Americans 2, Springfield S. C. 1.
Lucy Recs 3, Scandivanian F. C. 0.
Lusitano S. C. T.1 ohnrtonda Fadl n
Lusitano S. C. 1, Thornton Vics 1.
Providence S. C.-Boston Celts, postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	83	45	.674
Detroit	83	56	.597
Chicago	78	62	.557
Boston	71	63	.530
Cleveland	74	66	.529
Washington	67	73	.479
Philadelphia	47	91	.341
St. Louis	41	96	.295

Results Sept. 18
New York 12, Chicago 8.
New York 4, Chicago 0.
Cleveland 7, Boston 6.
Washington 6, St. Louis 2.
Washington 10, St. Louis 3.
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 5, Detroit 4.

Results Sept. 19
Philadelphia 8, Cleveland 4.
Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 3.
Washington 5, Chicago 4.
Chicago 9, Washington 1.
Detroit 8, New York 1.
St. Louis at Boston, rain.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By H. Holland Sked

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Football's Jubilee

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The long and the short of it, so far as spectatorial experience is concerned, sat at my immediate left and right on the occasion when Aston Villa, most famous of all Soccer clubs, launched its great "come back" campaign of 1937-38 with a thoroughly convincing victory over West Ham United (London) by 2 goals to 1.

The elderly gentleman on my left enjoyed the match because he has been watching games at Villa Park for 40 years and this day he saw fresh and welcome signs that "the grand old club" really means business, has apparently both the talent and the determination to fight its way out of the Second Division, into which it fell two seasons ago, and to take once more in the First Division a place worthy of its proud traditions.

The gentleman on my right enjoyed the game for other reasons. Because he was eating an extremely good banana. And, though this appeared to be definitely a less important consideration at times, because his Poppa was playing an extremely good game at inside-right on the Villa's forward line, Mr. Haycock, senior, scored the first goal, gave the pass that led to the second, and generally made himself a great trial to the West Ham defense. Mr. Haycock, junior, with the detached view of such things that one has at four years of age, did not allow the excitement of the proceedings to interfere either with the banana or the subsequent siesta.

Cricket Weather for Soccer

After all, it is, perhaps, understandable to be somewhat blasé when one has actually played football with the famous, as Tommy has. He and the "old man" have football-ing sessions in the back garden, and the lady next door (who convoyed Tommy to the mach and frequently has to send back the ball over the garden fence) told me that the power of Haycock, junior's kick is something surprising.

It is a repetitional coincidence, amounting now almost to a law of nature, that a new football season rolls in on a heat wave. The present one certainly did, and in the blazing sunshine of an ideal day for cricket, it was remarkable that players acquitted themselves as well as they did.

This is the Jubilee season of League football in Britain. And how eagerly its arrival was anticipated—hot weather or no hot weather—you can gather from the fact that well over 1,000,000 people clicked their way through the turnstiles at English and Scottish League matches on the day when the English 1937-38 program opened. I believe I am right in saying that this constitutes a record inaugural attendance.

Certainly soccer is on the boom, a situation which would seem to add force to the argument of the Players' Union that professional footballers should be paid more money than they are at present. There is big money in football for some of the clubs—the size of the crowds tells you that—and you might expect the stars of the game, the men who pull the public, to receive handsome salaries, as the big shots of baseball do in the United States.

A Fan's Eye View

Quite the reverse is actually the case. A league player has a maximum wage of eight pounds if his team wins a league match and of one pound if it draws, with the possibility of a few mere pounds from success in cup ties. I asked my left-hand neighbor here what he thought of the proposal that players should earn more. He shook his head emphatically.

"I don't agree with the suggestion," he replied. "These young men, generally speaking," he said, "are doing better for themselves financially as footballers than they would be if they had taken up some other occupation accessible to them. And I reckon a man who is getting, say, an average of nine pounds a week for a few hours football is well paid."

"Why, in my day," he added, with a twinkle in his eye, "we should have called it money for old rope." So you can see that the administrator's opinion finds an echo among the public.

After that we fell a-talking about trends in football during the 40 years that my neighbor has been closely following the game. "My view," he said, "is that players do not use the inside of their heads nearly enough. They're very smart with the outside of them, and they are so fit, physically, that they can rush about all over the field and keep on doing it. But that's not what I call real football."

Must Take Time to Think

"To play Soccer properly," he went on, "you must give yourself time to think. All the really good players the game has produced have done that. Take Alex James, the Scottish international who has just retired from The Arsenal team, as a really up-to-date example. He never went scurrying around. He did a bit of thinking and positioned himself so cleverly that the play came to him.

"It's because players don't give themselves time to think that we get so much rough and unfair football, football that the authorities of the game have found it necessary to send out a special communique to clubs on the subject."

The match we were looking at was, I may saw, a model of fair play. And it was contested with a great deal of zest. Last season, the "Hammers" flattened out the "Villans" on both occasions of their meeting. But this season the Aston men held the upper hand, notwithstanding the fact that West Ham had spent a large sum of money in obtaining the services of a Scottish forward, Macaulay. He played a clever game, and I should have felt, had I been a West Ham director, that the £6000 involved had been laid out wisely.

The players were all very much on their toes. And that goes for the exuberant crowd also. Though it would be more accurate to say of the fans, perhaps, that they were on each other's toes. Watching their exuberance as they came bowling along so gleefully in the broiling sunshine to greet the new season, you could see that Soccer, like the sun in Thomas Hood's poem, "never came a wink too soon" for the spectators. Or,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May
"The expectators."

Around the Hub

The Belmont golf course, if it were gifted with human expression, would boast today of the greatest collection of golfers any New England course ever has played host to. Naturally the $12,000 purse money is the incentive and Herman C. Spain and the Belmont tournament committee have been deluged with entries. This morning there were 240 signed, sealed and delivered signatures of golfers seeking a piece of the prize money.

When this tournament was worked out early in the spring by Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. tournament manager, with the Belmont officials, they were confident of attracting the best players of the country, but the response has been so overwhelming that the officials are very much concerned about handling the qualifying. They have already set the starting time from eight in the morning to seven, and today they are planning a six o'clock time.

Naturally the amateur field, apart from local players, is light. The amateur has little time to journey around the country, except for championships. Then again no amateurs, apart from the very top-notchers, could expect to cope with the high grade professional field. The latest pro entry is Mortie Dutra, brother of Olin. He will drop his teaching duties at Royal Oak, Michigan, to match ability with the field for some of the $12,000.

Horton Smith and Ralph Guldahl, engaged today in an 18-hole playoff for the Western Open, will arrive at Belmont early tomorrow afternoon. The other pros who finished in the Western Open yesterday, headed by Sam Snead and Paul Runyan, will try out the local course some time today. W. M.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

PITTSBURGH—Paul Waner sets National League record by making 200 hits in eighth season.

NEW YORK — Joe McCluskey breaks American and citizens four-mile run record with 19m. 45s. performance in New York A. C. fall games; Glenn Cunningham wins two-mile in meet record time of 9m. 24.6s.

DROHOBYCZ, Poland—Stanislawa Walciewicz (Stella Walsh) claims three women's world records of 9.6s. for 80-meter dash, 10.8s. for 100 yards and 6.25 meters (20ft. 6 1-16in.) for the running broad jump.

RICHMOND, Va.—Douglas Fonda tops amateurs in national outboard motorboat racing championships with 2282 points, winning Class C title; Thom Cooper takes Class F pro title and leads professionals in scoring; Edwin Pabst, Milwaukee, breaks world midget-class outboard motorboat record with 33.279 miles an hour average for five-mile heat in national championship regatta; Gar Wood Jr. takes Class A amateur final; Thom Cooper, Kansas City, wins Class A pro title.

CLEVELAND — Ralph Guldahl and Horton Smith tie for western open golf title with 72-hole scores of 288.

LAVAL-SUR-LE-LAC, Que. — Quebec wins Lesley Cup golf team matches with 55 points to 45 for Massachusetts, 44 for New York and 36 for Pennsylvania.

ATLANTA—Bobby Riggs defeats Bryan Grant, 6—3, 6—4, 6—8, 0—6, 7—5, to win round-robin tennis tournament; Frank Parker whips Wayne Sabin, 6—4, 6—4, in consolation match.

LOS ANGELES—Murray Deloford and Clarence Jones of England upset in first round of Pacific Southwest tennis as Henner Henkel, Frank Shields, Jacques Brugnon and other favorites advance.

ALLENTOWN, Penna.—Bernard Coghlin wins Pennsylvania clay courts tennis title, beating Martin Buxby, 6—4, 6—4, 6—8, 8—4.

National Professional Football League Standing

	Eastern Division W	L	Pts	OP
Pittsburgh	2	0	48	14
Washington	1	0	13	7
Brooklyn	1	1	13	26
New York	0	1	7	13
Philadelphia	0	2	21	60
	Western Division			
Detroit	2	0	46	7
Chicago Bears	1	0	14	7
Chicago Cardinals	1	1	21	23
Cleveland	0	1	0	28
Green Bay	0	2	9	39

Yesterday's Results
Pittsburgh 21, Brooklyn 6.
Chicago Bears 14, Green Bay 2.
Detroit 16, Cardinals 7.
This Week's Schedule
Tuesday, Cleveland at Philadelphia (night).
Friday, Cardinals at Washington (night).
Sunday, New York at Pittsburgh; Cleveland at Brooklyn; Cardinals at Philadelphia.

Berlin Takes to Cellars; Traffic Halts in Raid Drill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 20—The capital of the Reich presented a strangely deserted appearance this morning when everything was at a standstill—all forms of transport, whether trams, trains or autos, halted and no human being visible on the streets save for the last few stragglers hurrying to find shelter in the nearest air-raid protection center. For today Berlin, Hamburg and other north German cities were experiencing their first anti-air-raid drill, officially recognized on a comprehensive scale. This is a part of the maneuvers of the combined forces, which began early this morning and will continue until Sept. 26 over a large part of north Germany.

As sirens shrieked an alarm shortly after 8 o'clock this morning, the population of Berlin, with only infants, invalids and their attendants excepted, was expected to make its way to cellars prepared for such emergencies beneath houses, offices, shops and factories. If on the streets, people went to those specially prepared for the general public. If in trains, those vehicles remained stationary until sirens signaled all clear again. During this interval the capital was subjected to a sudden raid by "enemy air squadrons," evidence of which temporary cellar dwellers heard in the rushing by of airplanes at highspeed and in the response of anti-aircraft artillery. Those who were bold enough to peep out of cellar windows saw little, since the Berlin sky was cloudy for the half hour of exercises.

"Real Raid" Shown

In certain sections of the city, for example in Wilhelmstrasse where the chancellery and most government ministries are situated, a much more realistic program was undertaken. There a "real raid" was carried through and for some hours the whole of that part of the city lay under smoke clouds. Here specially designated helpers took part in fire fighting, in repairing collapsed buildings, in putting to rights damaged water, gas and electric light supplies and in rendering first aid to the injured. Traffic was deranged for most of the morning in this part of the city but otherwise everything passed off smoothly.

Berlin, it is said officially, will have no more anti-air-raid alarms, but since the metropolis is within the air raid zone during the remaining period of maneuvers absolute darkness must prevail from dusk to dawn for the next six nights. All windows have been covered and the rush to purchase black paper has been phenomenal during the past week end. Only a few street lamps, that is those on dangerous corners, will be dimly lit; others will be completely extinguished. Curbstones of pavings and railway station steps are whitewashed. It is forbidden even to light matches on the streets.

Stationery dealers have undoubtedly done a brisk business during the past few days, but caterers and keepers of places of amusement are not enthusiastic, since it is assumed that most people will not venture out of doors after dark for the next six nights.

To Test New Weapons

Present maneuvers are declared to be on the largest scale ever witnessed, not only in Germany but in any other part of Europe. It is estimated that more than 300,000 men will participate.

These maneuvers, as is customary, are being utilized for testing new weapons of modern forces under war conditions. Among operations to be attempted is an "invasion" from the Baltic Sea with support of the air forces. This should be of special interest to the field marshal, Sir Cyril Deverell of the chief imperial general staff, and other high British officers who are attending the maneuvers as guests of the German Government.

They've Donned the Comedy Mask

Top, Katharine Hepburn and William Powell; below, Gary Cooper, Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable, and Mischa Auer; All of Whom Have to Be Transformed in Recent Years From Heroes and Heroines to Comedians and Comediennes.

Fun-Makers Made From Serious Film Actors

Seven in Hollywood

Hollywood, Calif.

Queen comedy still reigns in Hollywood, and players who never have offered her allegiance before are being called to her service.

Comedy stars for the screen came first from burlesque, then from the stage and vaudeville, then radio; but all these together have not been enough to fill the need; and today Hollywood is making comedians and comediennes out of players who have been everything from heroes and heroines to heavies and vamps.

The work of Ginger Rogers in "Stage Door" which is of an excellence that should forever relieve her of the necessity for putting on dancing shoes again to dance attendance upon Fred Astaire or any one else, proves that talent—great talent—remains still to be uncovered in Hollywood's own environs.

Mischa Auer became an accepted comedian with his work in "My Man Godfrey," was equally good in "The Gay Desperado" and ran away with "It's All Yours." His work in "100 Men and a Girl" is not up to what it was in these, but is good enough to assure his continuance in comedy parts for some time to come.

In "Breakfast for Two," which RKO is now making, Herbert Marshall and Barbara Stanwyck turn to roles considerably different from anything they have done before, the script calling for one to be hit in the face with a pie and the other with a generous helping of strawberry shortcake.

William Powell, who deserted villain roles for those of a sort of supersleuth, has given these up entirely for comedy. "The Thin man," it is true, seemed at first a sort of mixture of the two elements; but it looms up in retrospect, more comedy than sleuthing, and everything he has done since has been straight comedy.

John Boles, who has been more devoted than most actors to what are called "stuffed-shirt" roles, will give these up for the merriest sort of comedy in "Fight For Your Lady," which he is now making.

Garly Cooper, in "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," established himself as one of the few masters of the dryly humorous in Hollywood, and will have a role in "The Adventures of Marco Polo" which will not depart too far from his newly discovered abilities.

Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable were sufficiently comic in "It Happened One Night" to set the whole town trying to imitate it and them; and Miss Colbert, at least, will have a similar bit of work in "Tovarich."

Burgess Meredith, seriously intense in "Winterset," will turn to out-and-out slapstick comedy in "There Goes the Groom," in which he is now playing opposite Ann Sothern.

Irene Dunne, who had never done so before, tried comedy in "Theodora Goes Wild," and will do so again in the picture she is now making, "The Joy of Loving." Melvyn Douglas, who was a simple leading man before "Theodora," found comedy suitable to him and repeated his success in it in "I Met Him in Paris."

In "Stage Door," Katharine Hepburn almost equals her work in "Morning Glory," but she will follow these almost seriously poetic efforts with some whooping comedy in "Bringing Up Baby," which she has just started.

* * *

Short Contracts Preferred

Big stars in pictures are dodging long-term contracts whenever possible these days. The reason is not difficult to find. Long termers call for too much voice in the choice of stories and increase the star's income tax.

The advantages of free-lancing or of signing short contracts with provision for only one or two pictures to Be Born?"; and most ingenious device of all, they will be put into the Hugh Walpole story which Kay Francis is to do, "A Prayer for My Son." It will be changed to "A Prayer for My Sons."

Fryant Daugherty

* * *

Finding Roles for Twins

Not publicity this time, but studio ingenuity, is being brought to the aid of a pair of players whose eventual hope is stardom. Billy and Bobby Mauch, the Mauch twins, have changed at least two stories at their home studio (Warner Bros.) and may change more.

The trouble really started back when "Anthony Adverse" was being filmed. Billy took the part of the young Anthony. He was an immediate success, and when the studio discovered that there were, so to speak, two of him, they signed Bobby also. After that there was nothing to do but to find stories in which twins appeared.

They didn't until M. G. M. decided that Mark Twain's "Prince and the Pauper" was better suited to the Mauch boys than to Freddie Bartholomew, who wasn't twins at all. But one picture is not a schedule, and long and arduous has been the search for further stories for the Mauches.

It has terminated, at last, in three vehicles, one of which will star them. Booth Tarkington's Penrod and Sam stories have been changed to "Penrod and His Twin Brother," and the Mauches are now making it. Mervyn LeRoy is to use them in one of his social-problem pictures, "Who Asked

Boldness of Democracies on Sea Piracy

(Continued from Page 1)

Mind, one of all the greater disputants because Italy's position as a leader power in the Mediterranean is involved.

The Frankfurter Zeitung concludes in a leading article on this subject: "The apparent quantity in the Mediterranean has brought in its train an exceptionally sensitive European situation."

The question as to how far Germany would be prepared to support Italy in any Mediterranean conflict has often been discussed in political circles. But almost always the same answer has been forthcoming, that this state is not prepared to pull chestnuts out of the fire for Italy in that area.

Little Help For France

Despite National Socialist leaders' hatred of Bolshevism and their many statements about "Red Spain," it is significant how little military help has been given to General Franco's Spain, particularly since last Christmas, and how little serious alarm military circles here have shown in German participation in Spain.

Germany will agree for an understanding with England and France does not want to have to declare itself against England, and Italian participation on any vital basis in the Mediterranean.

For this reason it is considered, at least from well-informed quarters, as more than unlikely that Germany will actively support Italy in the Mediterranean should Italy become involved in a conflict with England and France. Should such a conference ever take place, whatever are that conference's future developments, it has been here as a step marking new initiative by western democracies in the Mediterranean.

Closer France-Italian Ties

Now that collective control around again by four powers, England, France, Germany and Italy, has ended there appears here to be some awakening to the fact that such collective action might after all have served the cause of European progress.

Meanwhile recent events are leading observers here to the conclusion that France and England are drawing much closer. Anglo-French understanding, now, that England is well on the way to rearmament considered, according to certain circles here, a factor in European politics comparable to the pre-war entente between these two states.

Not only the Nyon arrangements in Geneva but also the conversations between Malcolm von Kanya, Hungarian Foreign Minister, and representatives of the Little Entente re-

Sky Temple Yields Specimens

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., Sept. 20 (AP)—Indian curios for the Smithsonian museum, "living specimens," Dr. Harold S. Anthony headed his traps deep inside Temple Grand Canyon's "island in the sky" today, hopeful they will shed new material for his study of the 10,000 years ago.

The expedition went back to the natural scientist's base camp by airplane, did not elaborate on the kinds of animals taken. Already, his colleague, Edwin D. McKee, has reported Dr. Anthony has trapped leaf-eared mice which he believes will tell the story of what happens when identical creatures develop through the ages under vastly different environments.

The Shiva Temple specimens will be compared with mice whose ancestors escaped to other fields when glaciers isolated Shiva Temple centuries ago.

Mr. McKee, Grand Canyon National Park naturalist, returned to the canyon's south rim after accompanying Dr. Anthony to the summit. Dr. Anthony is mammalogy curator of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Mr. McKee said he believed Dr. Anthony also would capture gophers, wood rats, chipmunks and rabbits but few larger animals. Coyotes, fox and deer evidently lived on the plateau at one time, he said, but apparently succeeded in clambering down its steep sides.

Water and food were dropped to Dr. Anthony by parachute yesterday, Miss Amy Andrews, the expedition's pilot, scoring a bull's-eye on a small clearing on each of three trips.

Headlight Glare Fought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—To minimize the glare in the eyes of 40,000,000 drivers and all pedestrians, the Automobile Manufacturers Association is undertaking a program to encourage proper use and maintenance of headlamps, it is reported here.

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England

London

London (First Church): Queens Hall, Langham Place W. 1, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.
London (Third Church): Church Building, 8 Curzon Street, W. 1, 8 p. m., Oct. 8. Admission by ticket, free to all on application.
London (Twelfth Church): Brotherhood Hall, West Norwood, S. E. 27, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.

Somersetshire

Weston-super-Mare: Regent Picture House, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 3.

Surrey

Croydon: North End Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

New Zealand

Christchurch: St. James Theater, Lichfield Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Wellington (First Church): Town Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.

Switzerland

Biel: Kino Capitole, Spitalstrasse, 4 p. m., Oct. 3. In German.

United States

California

Burlingame: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.
Lakeport: Orpheum Theater, 3 p. m., Sept. 26.
Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5206 North Figueroa Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 27.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Philharmonic Auditorium, Fifth Street at Olive, 12:10 p. m., Sept. 28. Radiocast Station KFWB, 950 kilocycles.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.
Los Gatos: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.
Richmond: Auditorium, Roosevelt Junior High School, Ninth Street and Bissell Avenue, 3 p. m., Sept. 26.
San Francisco (joint lecture): Dreamland Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.
San Pedro (Seventh Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 1010 South Gaffillo Avenue, 3 p. m., Sept. 26.
Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 27.
Santa Paula: Universalist Church, Main Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.

Colorado

Denver (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, North Speer Boulevard and Grove Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Connecticut

Norwalk: Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, Flax Hill Road and Bayview Avenue, South Norwalk, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5315 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.
Elgin: Universalist Church, 263 DuPage Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 27.
Geneva: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.
Oak Park: Church Edifice, 309 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.

Indiana

Gary: Seaman Hall, 509 Washington Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 27.
Kokomo: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.
Valparaiso: Memorial Opera House, 104 Indiana Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Iowa

Des Moines (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 26.
Sioux City: Auditorium Theater, Seventh and Douglas Streets, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

Maine

Auburn (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Edward Little High School Auditorium, Academy Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.
Rockland: Church Edifice, Cedar and Brewster Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 27.

Maryland

Baltimore (Second Church): Lyric Theater, Mount Royal and Maryland Avenues, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 27.

Massachusetts

Newton: Church Edifice, 491 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.

Michigan

Battle Creek: W. K. Kellogg Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 27.
Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, East Grand Boulevard, near Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.
Three Rivers: High School Auditorium, East Michigan Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 26.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Third Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.
St. Cloud: 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Montana

Baker: Lake Theater, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.
Butte: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.
Polson: Lincoln Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Nebraska

Hastings: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.
Weeping Water: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

New Jersey

Englewood: Englewood Junior High School, Engle Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 1.
Orange: Orange High School, Central and Lincoln Avenues, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 26.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.
Buffalo (First Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 1.
Jamaica: Church Edifice, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 30.
Liberty: Liberty Theater, 3:15 p. m., Sept 28.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 2.
Scarsdale: Dyckman Hall, Post and Heathcote Roads, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 27.
Staten Island (Second Church): Church Edifice, 13-17 New Dorp Lane, New Dorp, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 26.
Syracuse (First Church): Lincoln Hall, Central High School, 717 South Warren Street, 4 p. m., Sept. 26.

Ohio

Cincinnati (auspices First and Second Churches, Cincinnati, and First Church, Norwood): Music Hall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.
Lorain: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 1.
Van Wert: The Lincoln Auditorium, West Crawford Street, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 27.

Oklahoma

Miami: Miami High School Auditorium, Second and A Street, N. E., 8:15 p. m., Oct. 1.
Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 30.

Pennsylvania

Erie: Public Auditorium, Eleventh and French Streets, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 26.
Pittsburgh (joint lecture): Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 26

Utah

Salt Lake City (First Church): Church Edifice, 238 East Broadway, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.

Vermont

Barre: Universalist Church, South Main and Church Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Virginia

Norfolk: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

West Virginia

Moundsville: Ballroom, West Virginian Hotel, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.

Wisconsin

Antigo: Church Edifice, Seventh Avenue and Superior Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 26.
La Crosse: State Teachers College, Seventeenth and State Streets, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 27.
Wisconsin Rapids: First Congregational Church, 311 Second Street, South, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

Wyoming

Rawlins: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.

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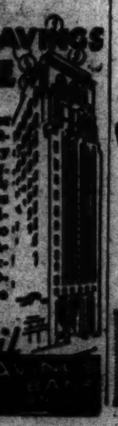

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The Home Forum

The Delf Man

THERE are only two cattle fairs in Derreen in the year. One is held at the height of summer, when the Atlantic whispers on the shore below the town, and the shadows of drifting sea gulls pass across the sun-lit square, when people chew the dulse seaweed that is being sold from a table. "It do take a power of chawin'," they say. The second fair is held in winter, when huge waves thunder so close to Derreen that the salt spray settles on the window-panes of the little houses, and sometimes a great cake of yellow foam lies at the foot of a market stall. But, winter or summer, the Delf seller is there. The men who come in from the farms for miles around give their attention to the huddled groups of cattle, or to the wild uneven trotting of some young horse, up and down the wide street. The women, sooner or later, count the money that is left after their marketing in the over-crowded shops, and gather where the crates are being emptied onto a carpet of straw and of shavings, in the square.

It has been said of the Delf Man that he "could keep talk to an army;" and, indeed, the armies must be few that would call for as much conversational skill in a salesman as do the black-shawled women of Derreen and the districts near to it. You couldn't call them "hecklers," for the dictionary says that a heckler is "one who torments with searching questions," and those women never ask a question. They only do what is spoken of in Derreen as "passing remarks"; but the effect is just the same when a flow of patter has really got going. Just one dry shrewd sentence, but the distracted salesman has often said, after one of his experiences in Derreen: "'Twas a good day for me surely, today, for the women didn't ax to pass no remarks."

* * *

IT IS AT the summer fair, of course, that the Delf Man is most successful. For one thing, his stock can then be spread in the open air, instead of in the little lean-to shed in which he finds himself so cramped. "If I was as much as to gesticulate in me talk inside in the little house," he says, "I'd be gothering' up the bits for a week." But so often has the day of the August fair been fine that it has become proverbial in the whole district. "As fine as the summer fair," Derreen people now say of any weather that is especially kind.

* * *

THE "OUTSIDE CARS" that still exist on that western coast of Ireland carry their owners in early on that August morning; and soon the cars stand tilted against the kerb, their empty shafts pointing upwards, slantingly, and looking like the masts of fishing boats that the tide has left high and dry. But, no matter how early they come, the Delf Man has already begun to unpack to the accompaniment of what is really his "Signature Tune"; for, without it, he is quite incapable of getting things straight. The groundwork of the tune was recognised long ago, but because of the many ejaculations caused by the slipping of some object from the packing that hides it, the tune is now known to Derreen listeners as "The Boys of Wexford, wid varigations."

No one there would dream of interrupting the singing which stops automatically, when the ornament he calls his "piece of resistance" is settled on a small mound of straw. Not that they talk very much afterwards, either, for at that moment the Delf Man breaks into his spate of patter. Always he begins in the same way: "Ladies," he says loudly, "ladies, the Delf Man is in Derreen again." From that unnecessary announcement of his presence he goes straight on, hurriedly, for, after all, he has been in full view of the Derreen shoppers for hours. Waving his hand at a pile of dinner plates, huge cups and saucers, gaudy jugs, he has something to say in favor of all of them, and it is easy to see what he meant by liking to "gesticulate in his talk."

"Look at the garden bordiers upon them plates," he says; "sure what great matther would it be if there wasn't much to ate on them, itself, for it'd rise your heart to sit an' look at them."

After that he takes three of the plates and, holding two, one in either hand, he tosses the other a short distance into the air and catches it on the two. "Is it to break it?" he says incredulously, as if in answer to an unspoken query. "Sure you might as well sthrive to break the Threaty of Limerick"—an ancient historical arrangement of which some of his hearers might never even have heard but for the Delf Man. It is the same with the mugs and the cups and all the rest of his stock, though he is too wise to attempt to juggle with them. "If one of ye were to get a jug upon the top of your head," he has said, "wouldn't I be the worst in the world?"

* * *

SO THE STOCK of the Delf Man grows smaller and his voice grows more hoarse; and soon everyone is looking at the object for which he has asked so outrageous a price, that for years it has been left on his hands. It is a yellow delf hen with brown markings and a vivid comb, and she sits upon a delf nest—at least she DID; but at the last summer fair a passing motorist got out of the car, paid the five shillings that had been asked so long, then drove on. Nothing has ever interrupted the Delf Man's patter as effectively as that; and, while he packed that evening, his "Signature Tune" was missing, too. Just before the last of the packing material was gathered up, he spoke to someone who watched him: "You'd feel a kind of lonesome," he said, "for a piece of resistance."

D. M. LARGE

By Courtesy of the Cleveland Museum of Art in The Christian Science Monitor

MARKET DAY IN HUNGARY: *A Lithograph by Manuel G. Silberger*

Making a Remote Port

FROM the cross-trees comes the welcome shout of "Land Ho!" The falling trade breeze holds until the swiftly passing tropical twilight is at hand. Through its gentle shadows mighty, green-clad cliffs come into view, and long white cascades that flash and sparkle down them into the tranquil sea. Somberly majestic mountains, with cloud wreaths round their sunsets, guard the bay, whose entrance has the grandeur of the way into some Norwegian fjord.

A few hundred yards off the beach the schooner rounds to and the anchor goes down with a rattle that re-echoes startlingly among the surrounding hills and deep valleys. There is a small segment of white, sandy beach and a clearing that extends inland a little way, but everywhere else the mountainsides fall precipitously to the sea. On the right hand a dark valley, mysterious and remote now as darkness falls, opens to the bay and penetrates landward until lost among the cloud-draped hills.

In the silence that follows the fall of the anchor nothing can be heard but the sound of water dropping from a great height. The air is heavy with fragrance, with flowers and blossoming trees and rich soil after tropical rains, and it comes out to the new arrivals in the little island port like a welcoming whisper.

This is a land that links today to the past, to a past but slightly known within a century before that, mysterious, inscrutable, and forever hidden. Majestically lovely island-oasis in the vast sea-desert of the Pacific, it has few counterparts. Its people came from none knows where, and today few remain. Only a slender tie binds this remote island of the far Marquesas to the world. Presently even that will be severed.

M. T. G.

City Lights

LIKE bright dots
scattered on silken mull;
or confetti tossed
at a carnival.

GERTRUDE S. DAURIAC

Not "For Sale" Only

THE psychology of the Mexican people is still pre-capitalist. They have never learned to value quantity above quality, money above corn . . . things above their uses, the symbols of wealth above wealth itself. The foreigner is often puzzled, even enraged, by the refusal of a "ragged Indian" to sell some object of beauty he is using, regardless of the price offered and the importunity (to use a polite word) of the would-be purchaser. "*Es para el uso, señor* (it's for use—not for sale), is the response delivered by this poverty-stricken peon with a dignity a prince might envy. Or more baffling still is the refusal of a craftsman to sell his most beautiful wares because he rightly feels that they adorn his humble workshop. Or again, to sell on the road, at any price, wares which he has prepared for the exciting adventure of carrying to market. In vain to argue that it will lighten his load, that you are offering better than the market price, that he intends to sell them anyway. Production is more to him than just a device for getting money, as much and as quickly as possible; production, as in all normal human beings whose instincts have not been distorted by unpleasant and degrading toil or leisure-class ideology or money-commodity relationships, is still a way of life as well as a way of "making a living."

He cannot understand a life in which everything is for sale and money is the measure of all things. He knows that not everything is so measurable in terms of price: joy in work, for instance, or skill and beauty of workmanship. He will linger lovingly over an object of labor: he is to sell it, to be sure, but it's not "for sale" only: in his mind it is also for use, to serve and enrich the processes of living. So he stops to put the extra skillful workmanlike touch upon it, the extra loving care in design, the extra playful bristle into the broom whiskers of the little straw lion, the extra breath of bright reality into the little paper flowers, the added bit of cross-eyed bewilderment to the expression of the little clay pig, the unpaid touch of color and pattern to the plate of *guacamole* which will not fetch a penny more than any other plate of *guacamole*, nor last a minute longer in the jaws of a hungry man. But it does give an added minim of nourishment to the spirit of maker and consumer. And it's fun! The craftsman's face lights up as he puts the added touch of design, or color, or drama into whatever he is working on. Unpaid? Isn't that pay enough? His face lights up too in reflection of the amusement or delight of each passer-by who stops to look at his product. And he takes pleasure and satisfaction in the anticipation of the pleasure and satisfaction which the lovingly elaborated object will give to the user. For sale? Of course. But still, for use. He has never mastered the pecuniary-acquisitive power of abstraction that divorces all of the qualities inherent in the uses of an object from its public existence and reduces them all to a single abstract, colorless, purely quantitative attribute, namely price-fetching power or exchange-value. "Queer," these Mexicans!—From "Portrait of Mexico," by BERTRAM D. WOLFE (New York: Covici-Friede).

Breakfast of Figs

IN SYRIA the seasons do not forget to come on time; the calendar and nature are in perfect harmony. There are no "raw winds" and no "cold showers" in April and May. Rain very rarely falls between April and September. The myriads of white and yellow daisies are already out in full force in the latter part of April, and we children rolled on the fragrant blossoms as on a thick carpet. We plucked the daisies and strung them by the yard for necklaces and belts. When the ploughman came to plough the mulberry terraces for us, I experienced a delicious sensation. When that rough peasant arrived with his primitive plough on his right shoulder, the yoke hanging from the left shoulder, his long, hard, strong goad—the same as the one with which "Shamgar, son of Anath, slew of the Philistines six hundred men"—in his left hand, and his two cows, or oxen, or cow and ox, walking before him, my childish eyes beheld a most enchanting picture. His "laborer" also came with the ploughman to break the clods behind the plough. "Judah shall plough, and Jacob shall break the clods." I would stand at a respectful distance, because of their menacing horns, and, with joyous bewilderment, watch those cows, with their eyes enlarged and their backs kinked, pull at the urging and goading of their master, turn the soil and cause the small stones and clods to roll musically over the terrace walls. . . .

The summer, always known to us as "the time of grapes and figs," follows and I dance for joy. Our own vines and fig trees—the desire of peaceful Israel—are laden with fruit. We have red, white, and black grapes. Our fig trees bear white, black, yellow, green, and purple figs. The black fig tree is nearest to the house, and I practically nest in it during the fig season. I love to see the delicious ripe figs show their African faces among the large, rough, green leaves. I rise in the cool of the morning, before the sun has lifted the dew on high, and proceed to the beneficent fig tree. A "shred" of bread and all the fresh figs I can eat besides make up my breakfast.—From "A Far Journey," by ABRAHAM MITRIE RIHBANY (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin).

Farm Boy at School

THE whole wide forest was his book, until
Yesterday. All the meadow was his lore.
He knew whose flight made small furred things
so still
That nothing stirred in the grasses. All the
lore
Of footprints at the pond's edge he knew well:
How to build fires with a birchwood peel
On rainy days; and broken twigs could spell
The passing of a deer. The spider's seal
Was both barometer and weathervane
To eyes that read the earth's most secret page.
Small wonder that he loiters down the lane,
A most unruly and reluctant sage.
To learn what seems to him not worth the
knowing.
With summer's air still through his bright
hair blowing!

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE

IN GRAPHIC art today, craftsmen have a predisposition towards lithography, the print for which stone is used as a ground. The lithograph in effect lies somewhere between painting and graphic art, for it relies on chiaroscuro, the opposition of light and shade. In this lithograph of a Market Day in Hungary, we may note the gradations from light to dark which promote a quite plastic three-dimensional feeling.

Manuel G. Silberger is an American artist of Cleveland. This print received a special award in the exhibition of Artists and Craftsmen at the Cleveland Museum of Art.

Szellemi Törvény

Az az oldalon angol nyelvre megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományt (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

BÁRMI legyen is az ami nincs rendben, vagy ami átmeneti nyugtalanságot, ingerültségeskedést, félelmet okoz, az nincs isteni törvényében befoglalva, tehát nincs isteni Alapelve. Aminek nincs Alapelve az nem valódi, hanem múlékony és értéktelen, és ezt be lehet bizonyítani. Biztos, hogy csak egy Alapelv létezik mely a világegyetemet kormányozza, mely működése által mindég jelen van, s mely mint Isten törvénye nyilatkozik meg. Ezt a szellemi törvényt az emberi élet minden elképzelhető helyzetében használhatjuk, s ha értelemmel tesszük használat harmonikus eredményt előidézni. Nincs hatalmunkban a törvény bejelentését elősegíteni és nem tudunk működésén javítani, azon változtatni, vagy azt siettetni. De tudjuk magunkat való összhangba hozni, és lehetővé tehetjük, hogy minden gondolatunkat és cselekvésünket kormányozhassa. Az ilyen folyamat azt jelenti, hogy lemondunk az ingadozó emberi kívánságokról és hogy őszintén elhatározzuk, hogy meg akarjuk tudni és el akarjuk fogadni Isten akaratát.

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) feltárja a világ előtt hogyan lehet Isten törvényét minden helyzetben alkalmazni, ez által biztosítva az emberiséget, hogy a vele szemben álló problémák mind megoldhatók. Ezen javulás és igazi gyógyulás elérésének módja a Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvében, Mary Baker Eddy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) című művében van tisztán megmagyarázva. Aki ezt a kötetet előítélet nélkül olvassa és tanulmányozza, s aki tanításait a saját életére nézve elfogadja, rövid idő alatt azt fogja találni, hogy képes az abban feltárt igazságokat bizonyos mértékben bebizonyítani, melyek szerint ami az Istennel, a jóval, ellentétben van, az nem valódi.

Vizsgáljuk meg ezt a kérdést kissé alaposabban és fontoljunk meg egy olyan helyzetet, ahol egy ember úgynevezett testi betegséggel küzködik. Ő esetleg hosszú éveken át azt hitte, hogy ez a látszólagos, inharmónia valódi dolog, azaz hogy az anyagi testének az állapota, melyből látszólag menekülés nincsen. Ekkor elhatározza hogy ebben a problémában a Krisztusi Tudományt fogja használni. A tankönyv 463-ik oldalán ezt a kijelentést olvassa: „Van Istennek egy gyógyításra alkalmazható törvénye, és ez pedig egy szellemi törvény és nem anyagi." Ugyancsak ezen könyv 411-ik oldalán ezt is olvassa: „A betegség a gondolat egy külsőleg kifejezett képe. Az elmeállapotot az anyag állapotának nevezik. Akármihez is ragaszkodik a halandó elme mint az anyag állapotához, az visszatükröződik a testen." Ezen nyilatkozatok egészen új szempontot nyújtanak a szenvedőnek. Igazságukat belátva észre kezdi venni, hogy a probléma tényleg nem az anyagot illeti, hanem hogy kizárólag elmebeli, melyet csakis Isten törvényével lehet megoldani. Ez a betegség, mely azelőtt oly valódinak tűnt fel előtte, el kezdi veszíteni gondolataiban látszólagos hatalmát és valódi voltát.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak tovabbi tanulmányozása által arra a pontra jut, ahol, hogy következetes legyen, meg kell ereznie, ha eleinte kételkedve is, hogy egy olyan hatalom nem létezhetik, mely Istennel és az Ő szellemi törvényével ellentétben lehetne. Látja, hogy Istennek, a Szellemnek feltételezett ellenkezője, az anyag maga, nem tud bajt okozni, attól tehát nem kell félni; s hogy nem létezhetik ott, ahol Isten van, ahogy sötétség nem létezhetik a világosság jelenlétében. Ezen ellentmondhatatlan és alapvető igazságokból kiindúlva végre az egész kérdésre meg tudja adni a választ, és így kezdődik meg, és evvel már meg is jött, rabsága alóli felszabadulása. Amint e szellemi tényeket felismerő képessége kifejlődik, ezökken a félelme és bizonyossá lesz a boldogtalan körülmények alóli végső felszabadulása. Ez volt a tényleges tapasztalata egy betegségtől szenvedő embernek, akit a Bibliának és a Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvének teljes szívvel való tanulmányozása tökéletesen meggyógyított. Ez a két könyv feltárta előtte Isten változatlan és tökéletes törvényét.

Gyakran vagyunk azon kisértésnek kitéve, hogy az anyagot figyeljük és hogy azon töprenkedjünk, valjon elégséges-e az Isten törvénye ahhoz, hogy egy bizonyos helyzeten segítsen. Nincs arra szükség, hogy azt kérjük hogy tudhassuk meg pontosan miképen fog Isten és az Ő törvénye rajtunk segíteni, vagy hogy azon tünődjünk, hogy az eredményt mikorra várjuk el. Az ilyen elmeállapot bizalmatlanságot, kétséget és félelmet jelent, ami tiszteletlenség Isten iránt. Csak arra van szükség, hogy gondolatainkra vigyázzunk, nehogy istentelen szuggesztiókat rejtegessenek. A Szentírás mondja nekünk (Ézsaiás 30:15): „Csöndességben és bizalomben legyen erősségtek" (Angol Biblia fordítás).

Néha a halandó elmében lappangó ijesztő félelmek ütik fel fejüket mindennapi életünkben. Ezek csak azt érhetik el, hogy minket Istenhez közelebb hozzanak, hogy minket az egyetlen Elmével egyesítsenek, mely örök jelenlétével vezeti minden lépésünket. Gondoljunk mindég arra, hogy csak egy lépést tehetünk egyszerre. A mázoló, ki a házat festi, nem törődik avval, hogy keféjének hány vonása fogja a munkát befejezni. Inkább arra vigyáz, hogy minden vonása sima, egyenletes, fényes nyomot hagyjon maga után, hogy a befejezett munka így rendet és szépséget fejezhessen ki. Figyeljünk mi is arra, hogy minden pereben Isten törvényének engedelmeskedjünk, és hogy bízunk benne annak megnyugtató tudatában, hogy az Atya sohasem hagyja cserben gyermekeit. Vannak problémáink, melyek gyorsan oldódnak meg, és vannak olyanok, melyek hosszabb ideig tartanak; de az mindég igaz, hogy az Isten és az Ő törvénye iránti loyalitásunk arányában tudunk mindennapi ügyeinkben harmóniát teremteni. A Szellem törvénye bármilyen helyzet minden részletét összhangba tudja hozni, mert „azoknak, akik Istent szeretik, minden javukra van."

Mikor Isten szine előtt csak azt cselekedjük, ami Neki tetszik, akkor a végeredményt bizalommal Ő reá hagyhatjuk. Ha Isten törvényét meg akarjuk érteni és annak engedelmeskedni akarunk, ez a szent igyekezet mindenféle készletet, barátságot, az elme békességét és egészséget fog nekünk hozni.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar nyelvű fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. kéri felvilágosítást.

Spiritual Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHATEVER is out of order, or seems to be causing unrest, irritation, fear, is not within God's law and is therefore without divine Principle. Whatever is without Principle is unreal, transitory, worthless, and can be so proved. It is certain that there is but one Principle governing the universe, ever present in operation, and manifest in the law of God. This spiritual law may be applied to every conceivable situation arising in human affairs, and when understandingly utilized it will reveal harmony. We cannot assist in the carrying out of this law, nor can we improve, alter, or hasten its operation. We can, however, bring ourselves into accord with it, and allow it to govern our every thought and act. Such a course means the relinquishment of vacillating human desires, and an honest determination to know and accept God's will.

Christian Science is revealing to the world the way to apply God's law to every situation, thereby assuring solution of the problems facing mankind. The method by which this adjustment and true healing may be accomplished is clearly outlined in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. He who reads and studies this volume with an open mind, and allows himself to be governed by its teachings, soon finds that he is able to demonstrate, to some extent, the truth revealed therein, namely, that whatever is opposed to God, good, is without reality.

Let us go a little farther into this question and consider a situation in which a man is struggling with a so-called physical disease. He may for many years have believed the seeming discord to be a reality, a condition of his material body from which no escape appears possible. He decides to apply Christian Science to the problem. On page 463 of the textbook he reads this statement: "There is a law of God applicable to healing, and it is a spiritual law instead of material." On page 411 of the same volume he also reads: "Disease is an image of thought externalized. The mental state is called a material state. Whatever is cherished in mortal mind as the physical condition is imaged forth on the body." These statements present an entirely new viewpoint to the sufferer. Admitting them to be true, he begins to perceive that the problem does not in reality concern matter, but is entirely mental, to be handled by God's law alone. Thus the disease which had seemed so real to him begins to lose in his thought some of its apparent power and reality.

Further study of Christian Science brings him to the point where, in order to be consistent, he must admit, even though it be at first with misgiving, that there can be no power opposed to God and His spiritual law. He sees that matter, being the supposititious opposite of God, Spirit, could not of itself cause trouble, need not be feared, and cannot be present where God is, any more than darkness can be present where there is light. From these incontrovertible and basic truths he gradually reasons out the whole question, and his release from bondage has begun, is even at hand. As his vision of spiritual reality grows clearer, his fear lessens, and ultimate freedom from the unhappy conditions is assured. Such was the actual experience of a sufferer from disease, who found complete healing through consecrated study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, which revealed to him the unchanging and perfect law of God.

We may often be tempted to watch matter, to speculate as to whether or not God's law is adequate to handle a given situation. It is not necessary to ask that we be shown exactly how God and His law will operate on our behalf, nor to wonder when we may expect results. Such a mental state indicates distrust, doubt, fear, and it dishonors God. The only watching necessary is the guarding of our thoughts that un-Godlike suggestions may not be harbored. The Scriptures tell us (Isaiah 30:15), "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength."

Terrifying fears, latent in mortal mind, at times present themselves in our experience. They can but serve to turn us more closely to God, to unite us with the one Mind, ever at hand to direct our steps. Let us remember that we can take but one step at a time. The housepainter at work on a building is not concerned with the question of how many strokes of the brush will be necessary before the job at hand is accomplished. Rather is he watching to make sure that with each stroke he applies a smooth, even, glossy surface, that the finished work may reflect order and beauty. We, too, should be concerned with obeying God's law, moment by moment, and trusting it, in the happy assurance that the Father never fails His children. Some of our problems are solved quickly, some over longer periods of time; but it is true that in the exact ratio of our loyalty to God and His law do we bring out harmony in our affairs. The law of Spirit adjusts every detail involved in any situation, for "all things work together for good to them that love God."

When we do that which is pleasing in God's sight, we can leave results trustingly with Him. Consecrated effort to understand and obey God's law will bring us supply, companionship, peace of mind, wisdom, health.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Page 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1937

Anti-Racing Drive Planned By R.I. Women

Clubs Seek to Prevent Fall Track Meeting at Narragansett

Support Governor

BULLETIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 20 (AP)—Walter E. O'Hara, publisher of the Providence Star-Tribune and managing director of the Narragansett race track, today was made the subject of a $100,000 civil suit, alleging libel, brought by William E. Beehan of Larchmont, N. Y.

Papers were served on Mr. O'Hara Saturday at the track by two deputy marshals, but this was not disclosed until today when a writ was returned in district court.

Mr. Beehan, a New York advertising man, already has brought a criminal libel charge against Mr. O'Hara.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 20—Religious organizations and women's clubs whose members have kept out of the present controversy between Walter E. O'Hara, president of the Narragansett Racing Association track in Pawtucket, and the State Racing Division are rallying to the support of Gov. Robert E. Quinn now that the license of the association has been suspended.

At meetings of the women's clubs during the coming month a movement will be started to eliminate the fall meeting which was scheduled to start the middle of October and continue through Armistice Day.

The movement is being led by Mrs. Harold R. Shippee, president of the Pawtucket Women's Club, many members of which live in the "backyard" of the track. She made her position clear in a letter to Governor Quinn in which she wrote:

"Pawtucket is suffering, not benefiting by the presence of the track within the city.

"The police department has become incapable of affording us proper protection. Crime is on the increase.

"The rabble that has followed the horses is of the lowest sort, and we have come to the point where our homes are no longer safe from thieves or worse."

Mrs. Ellis O. Thurber, former president of the organization, is Mrs. Shippee's chief lieutenant in the drive to eliminate the track.

Mrs. Frank Finner Mason, president of the Rhode Island Women's Federation, has promised support for the Pawtucket unit. She claims that the gambling has "wrought havoc in many families since the Narragansett Track started operations."

The Narragansett Baptist Association at its annual meeting at the Quidnessett Baptist Church, North Kingstown, went on record in support of the move to eliminate horse racing and legal betting from the State.

In a resolution which had the unanimous support of the convention, it was declared:

"We look upon the race track as a political and social evil that should be abolished in our State."

The delegates further declared that the delegates "view with apprehension the evils of gambling and betting."

Twenty-three churches in the district were represented at the seventy-seventh annual meeting of the organization.

Formal Attack Opened On Car Insurance Rates

In Boston Today

DeCelles Begins Public Hearings

At a session marked by severest criticism of practices employed by private companies in setting compulsory insurance rates, Senator P. Eugene Casey of Milford today told Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles and the 300 attending the hearing on 1938 rates at Public Works Building that he proposed to file a bill to establish a state fund for this type of insurance by which $11,000,000 would be saved annually by car owners.

Senator Casey, one of a dozen speakers attacking present rates for widely separated sections of the Commonwealth, based this figure on the commissioner's own announcement that 35.5 per cent of the premium total of private companies is allowed for operating expenses.

"It is time for the Legislature to disregard lobbyists and to go in as free men and adopt this legislation," he said.

Quincy, Worcester, Clinton, Lowell, Milford, Auburn and Webster all were represented in protesting the jump in rates.

Avery W. Gilkerson, member of the Quincy City Council and representative of Mayor Thomas C. Burgin, called upon the commissioner to establish Quincy as a separate zone. As the result of a safety campaign, he said, Quincy "is the safest city of its size in the country." The loss ratio has been reduced from 86.1 per cent in 1934 to 56.9 per cent in 1936. Re-zoning, as suggested, would result in $1 per car reduction in the rate, he said.

Representative Nathan Rosenfeld of Milford, speaking also for Westboro, criticized the unfairness of the present system of determining rates. He declared that the private companies use "watered figures" and that some have charged to personal damage cases the cost of investigating property damage cases. The companies, he contended, are receiving exorbitant profits.

Manford R. Spaulding, chairman of the board of selectmen of Auburn, where the rate advanced $12, asked that promulgation of the rates be postponed until the commissioner can give him a list of accidents in which cars from Auburn were involved, names of owners and claims paid. He charged that accidents by out-of-state cars have been charged to Auburn cars.

Representative Wilfred Bednet of Webster, where a $12 increase is listed, asked postponement on the same grounds. He brought up the question of whether the insurance companies were filing false claims. John P. Iverson, chairman of the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Petition for 'Oil Farms' Withdrawn

Thunderous applause emanating from the City Hall about noon today was traced to the offices of the Board of Street Commissioners where the Boston Ice Company voluntarily withdrew petitions for establishing "oil farms" in West Roxbury and East Boston because of vigorous protests from residents.

Said Rolland G. Hopkins, representative of the Boston Ice Company, in withdrawing the petitions: "Our company does not want to offend the residents of either section of Boston, even though we do not agree on the points involved." Hence the cheers which signalized a "public victory" as well as the appreciation of the public for the attitude of the ice company.

The "farms" or oil tanks were to have been constructed at 19 Springvale Avenue, West Roxbury, and 519 East Second Street, East Boston, as distributing centers for fuel oil. About 150 persons appeared in protest.

Hardware Firm Strike Settled

Fifty employees of the South End Hardware Company went back to their jobs under a closed shop and improved working conditions today, while Local No. 796 of the Retail Store Employees Union placed a small but prominent feather in its cap.

The settlement followed a one-day strike on Saturday when workers in the supply sales force and trucking department walked out after an employee of 10 years' standing was discharged with only 15 minutes' warning. Besides a closed shop, the newly signed agreement calls for $30-a-week minimum for sales force employees; a $20 minimum for other workers; a reduction of hours from between 60 and 70 to 54 a week; two weeks vacation with pay; and national holidays with pay.

Said to be the largest hardware store in Boston, the South End Company operated outlets at 121 Summer Street and at 1095 Washington Street.

'Spying' Is Denied At Ford Hearing

When Thomas Champi, foreman of the paint spraying department at the Ford Motor Company's assembly plant in Somerville, drove past the Somerville Knights of Pythias Hall five times on May 8, he was not spying on the C. I. O. meeting which was being held there but merely making necessary trips.

This was the effect of Mr. Champi's testimony today before Trial Examiner James C. Batten who is investigating the firing of 22 Ford employees in the Somerville plant. The United Auto Workers Union, CIO affiliate, claims the discharges were made because of union activity.

Mr. Champi explained that he usually passed the Knights of Pythias Hall on his way home. On May 8, he testified, he drove to his house; then took his wife driving; and, later, drove to the house of his sister. This accounted for his frequent passing of the meeting hall. The foreman has previously been accused of "spying."

Council to Take Action on Black

A resolution urging President Roosevelt to demand the resignation of Hugo L. Black as a member of the United States Supreme Court came before the Boston City Council today and was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The resolution was introduced by Councillor John F. Dowd and roundly supported by several other councillors, indicating favorable action when the resolution is reported in the Council by the Rules Committee.

Should Mr. Roosevelt refuse action, the resolution would have the House of Representatives convene at once to impeach the new court appointee.

Distribution Conference Guests

By a Staff Photographer

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood, President, Sears Roebuck & Co.; William Phillips, United States Ambassador to Italy

New Englanders Hold Key Posts At Washington

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Twenty-five New Englanders received presidential appointment to key positions with the Federal Government and were confirmed by the Senate during the last session of Congress.

Among them was James M. Landis, of Massachusetts, who resigned last week as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission to become Dean of Harvard Law School.

Mr. Landis, credited with drafting much of the Administration's securities legislation, succeeded Joseph P. Kennedy, who also came from Massachusetts and now holds the chairmanship of the Maritime Commission. Mr. Kennedy is busy completing organization of the commission which supervises United States' shipping. President Roosevelt recalled him from private life to take the present assignment.

Fechner Reappointed

With Mr. Kennedy on the Maritime Commission is another New Englander—former Representative Edward C. Moran Jr., of Maine.

As director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Robert Fechner of Massachusetts, reappointed this year, is in charge of directing a program affecting thousands of youths.

Nationwide attention has been focused on Edwin S. Smith, one of the National Labor Relations Board's three members. Mr. Smith, former Commissioner of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts, received his reappointment at the last session. His present term expires in 1941.

In the Labor Department, Gerard Reilly, of Boston, closely associated with administering the Walsh-Healey Act regulating hours and wages of manufacturers fulfilling Government contracts, was made solicitor of the Labor Department and confirmed in the closing days of the last Congress.

Social Security Board

Associated with one of the greatest government undertakings in history are 14 New Englanders who were named to positions with the Social Security Board. George E. Bigge, of Rhode Island, is a member of the board, appointed to succeed John G. Winant of New Hampshire, former chairman of the board. Mr. Winant resigned last fall during the presidential campaign to support the President and to defend the Social Security Act's administration from criticism.

Thomas H. Eliot, grandson of the late Harvard University president, is general counsel for the board and aided in preparing the case won before the Supreme Court in the spring. The Supreme Court ruled the act constitutional.

Massachusetts Men

Other Massachusetts men occupied in administering the act are: Clarence N. Grey, principal administrative officer; John R. Campbell

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Roosevelt Hails Conference

To Boston's conference on Distribution today President Roosevelt sent this special message:

"Our progress in developing the technique of mass production through mechanical and scientific processes is an outstanding marvel, but we have not kept pace with this in finding ways and means of correspondingly reducing cost charges between the producer and consumer. We need to realize more definitely the interdependence of the two major activities—in production and distribution.

"Not to do so is to disarrange both and incur jeopardize standards of living, to say nothing of the necessity of bringing relief to the great number of our people who are under-nourished and inadequately clothed.

"Let it not be said of this generation that we left uncorrected a condition under which the people of one section of our country are smothered with over-production of raw materials and goods by the people of another section who are in dire need of them.

"I am encouraged to know that constructive citizens like those composing your conference are definitely studying this vital problem and I congratulate you, and through you those in attendance on the conference, on your purposes and endeavors."

Business Urged To Be Fair With The Consumers

Warning business to "play fair with the consumer" under fair trade legislation that makes cost the chief test of a fair price rather than what an article would bring in a free market, Edmund P. Learned, associate professor of marketing at Harvard University, told the Distribution Conference today that "results of fair trade laws are not going to be as bad as opponents feared and benefits claimed by proponents are undoubtedly exaggerated."

Consumers are not likely to be concerned about the economic arguments for or against resale price maintenance but in the long run they can understand the effect on their pocketbooks, he declared. "If resale prices are set substantially above pre-contract levels, the consumer will turn to uncontrolled, advertised brands of manufacturers or to private brands of distributors.

"Manufacturers and retailers should not assume that these laws give them a license to set prices and margins at any level they please.

"It would be bad politics to adopt a high-handed attitude and what is more important, it would be bad business," declared Mr. Learned, who is to conduct a seminar at Harvard on fair trade legislation under the Littauer Foundation in October.

"Numerous manufacturers do not want to increase the pre-contract spread between prices of their products and those of well-established brands of distributors for fear of losing sales. Nor can manufacturers ignore prices of uncontrolled brands advertised by other producers, for resale prices, once set, may be good targets for competitors to shoot at.

Chain Store Tax Called Expensive To Buying Public

Chain store taxes are to have a highly detrimental effect on consumers unless the consuming public is aroused to the situation, Dr. Alfred G. Buehler, professor of economics at the University of Vermont, declared today in a scathing denunciation of the "discriminatory chain store taxes" at the Conference on Distribution.

Maine repealed the chain store tax, California rejected it by popular referendum and the Wisconsin tax has been allowed to expire, but 21 other states now have such taxes in operation, he said.

"One of the most unfavorable developments of the past year from the standpoint of large scale distribution, was the decision of the Supreme Court on the Louisiana chain store tax," Dr. Buehler declared. "By a four to three vote the court upheld this tax.

"The decision indicates that a broad field of destructive taxation is open to the state legislatures if they feel inclined to exploit it.

Changes in Distribution

"The decisions of the Court on the Indiana tax in 1931 and the Louisana tax in 1937 may conceivably mark the beginning of revolutionary changes in American distribution and cause a movement away from large scale retailing to less efficient forms of marketing.

"In its decisions the Supreme Court upheld the authority of the states to collect taxes graduated according to the number of stores operated in a state and in the nation, even though these taxes should drive the chain stores out of existence. It is clear that the states may constitutionally destroy chain stores by taxation if they wish.

"The anti-chain store movement that started in the south several

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Fair Island Rock Bound

Nearly 300,000 tons of rock in a seawall bind the firm sand fill of Treasure Island, site of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco Bay.

Hull Pictures Path To World Peace At Distribution Parley

Meeting Opens With Long List of Speakers to Discuss Problems

Labor Situation Freely Discussed

Removal of Excessive Trade Barriers Held First Requisite

Calls for Speedy Economic Changes

By Leon Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

No general European war for at least two years, perhaps never.

That was the cheering prediction brought to Boston by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, direct from his vigils in the State Department in Washington, where lights have glowed far into the night recently as tense reports poured in from the globe's various tinder boxes.

The Secretary of State also said, during a press conference prior to his scheduled luncheon address today before ninth annual Boston Conference on Distribution at Hotel Statler, that it was his opinion the United States would not become involved in any war.

Not entirely on the sunny-side, however, were Mr. Hull's prognostications.

Readjustments

Unless economic readjustments are made within the next two years, he opined, Europe faces an economic or military catastrophe, which would react vividly in the economics of the United States.

He said Europe's economic structure was now unsound, and that its critical condition would be made even more acute when millions now engaged in arms manufacture are thrown out of employment.

Mr. Hull was interviewed only a few hours after an international radio broadcast in which he joined with spokesmen for seven other powers in pledging himself to work for peace through economic co-operation.

Asked specifically about proposed trade agreements with Czechoslovakia on shoes, Mr. Hull assured New England manufacturers that full consideration would be given their interests before negotiations were completed. He remarked that New England had prospered most when world trade was freest and predicted that situation would prevail again.

At the luncheon Mr. Hull gave his ideas on the way to make peace certain in the world. That the kernel of this idea should be of particular interest to those striving to open wide the channels of distribution was made clear when the Secretary said that the way to peace lies simply in removing excessive trade barriers and restoring normal processes of international commerce.

He quickly added that following this program was also the surest foundation for stable business and democratic government.

Present Means

After saying that in his belief international trade agreements, such as the United States has now effected with some 16 nations, were the most feasible present means for freeing trade channels and creating harmony, Mr. Hull observed:

"World trade as a supplement to domestic commerce is the only means calculated to raise the standard of living throughout the world to a level which will discourage recurrent preaching and acceptance of campaigns of imperialistic aggression," Mr. Hull said.

"The world," the Secretary continued, "has experienced a substantial measure of uneven and uncertain recovery from the low point of the depression—in some countries the 1929 levels of production are being surpassed. But this world recovery, largely connected as it is with war preparedness and artificial stimulants and moving in an atmosphere of doubt, is not yet stable or healthy. There is dangerous economic unsoundness today in numerous commercial countries and world areas," declared Mr. Hull.

"In the last few years several important countries have sought to isolate themselves from depression or to remedy unemployment and low purchasing power by excluding foreign goods and satisfying their own needs by their own production regardless of cost. This only intensifies and perpetuates the absurdity of 1929 and its aftermath, when, under attempted isolation each nation found itself with burdensome surpluses or idle productive capacity cut off from its natural markets.

Armament Programs

"At present armament programs provide activity and absorb unemployment in some of the countries where more productive employment is lacking. But the price of isolation and self-sufficiency and of unproductive industry is an inevitable lowering of the standards of living. Such a policy contributes to high political tension, international instability and increasing danger of war.

"Today, the economy of great parts of the world is upon a war basis rather than a sound economic basis. Economic nationalism and economic isolation, when carried to their logical end, require complete control of production and prices, regimentation and dictatorship. They can only achieve less production, less consumption, ever-increasing doles, and lower levels of existence for the people.

"Under these policies, international relations rest largely on selfishness, discrimination and force. These are conditions that breed the fear of war that haunts the world and that breed the spirit of war that threatens all we hold dear. Chaos lies down that road.

"Restoration of a freer movement of international trade and greater access of the peoples to all the re-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Retail Profits Analyzed

Retailing is a somewhat better than average proposition from a viewpoint of the investor, Lawrence H. Sloan, vice-president of Standard Statistics Co. of New York, declared in discussing "The Long Term Trend of Retail Profits," at the opening session of the conference today.

His remarks were the result of two years of private study of the trend of retail trade profits as compared with those of industry.

Actual net growth in both earnings and dividends has been amazingly large in a group of five retail organizations over 24 years, he said. "Composite earnings were $17,500,000 in 1914 and are scheduled to amount to $113,000,000 in 1937. Dividends in 1937 will be about 15 times greater than in 1914. In this year (1937) both dividends and earnings will reach new all-time highs."

Retail trade companies did not benefit nearly so much from the price inflation of the World War as did the average industrial concern, declared Mr. Sloan. "In 1916, 1917 and 1918 the earnings of these five retail organizations were 33 per cent of the 1928-30 average. In the same war years, the earnings of the average industrial concern were 82 per cent of the 1928-30 average," he said.

"We must write it down as a secure fact that great wars are not good for retail trade. War brides have scant purchasing power. Too many men get their clothing given them free by the quartermaster. Materials of all kinds are scarce. Prices are erratic. The merchant is always the first fellow, in times of war, to be held up to public scorn as a profiteer."

The decline in earnings of our retail trade organizations during the depression of 1932-33 was not quite so great as the average industrial, declared Mr. Sloan. "But the subsequent recovery in earning power beginning in 1933 was much greater than average. The 1937 earnings of the average industrial will fall considerably short of the 1929 level while those of certain retail trade organizations will make new all time high records."

Discussing mail-order houses, Mr. Sloan said that earnings in 1937 seem likely to be 87 per cent greater than the 1928-30 average; composite common dividends appear likely to be 185 per cent greater than the base period average. The 1937 mail-order dividends will be more than twice as great as those of the boom year 1929, he said.

"So far as one may judge from histories of the larger retail trade concerns, whose common shares are available to the public, retailing is a somewhat better than average proposition. Certain branches of it are conspicuously better than average. There are several common stocks in this group which historically would appear to be of true long-term investment caliber."

High Imported Shoes Tax Urged in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 20—Protests which originated in the shoe centers of Lewiston and Auburn and more particularly with the Lewiston and Auburn Shoe Workers Protective Association, as an outgrowth of the C. I. O. shoe strike, against the competition of Czechoslovakian shoes, were echoed this week by the State Chamber of Commerce.

Declaring the foreign competition, particularly from Czechoslovakian imported shoes is threatening the Maine shoe industry, that body moved unanimously to campaign for a higher duty on such imports. A resolution to that effect will be forwarded to the Committee on Reciprocity Information at

The Week in Maine

Washington. Believing a similar situation exists in the shoe centers of other States where like products are manufactured the co-operation of other interested organizations is sought.

Wage differentials of from one half to a quarter under the average paid in the United States are blamed for the inability of manufacturers here to meet the competition. Strangely enough the United Shoe Workers of America of C. I. O. and the local union found something to agree upon for both entered protests to the foreign competition.

The shoe business is continuing dull but there is an expectation for improvement in the late fall season, according to reports.

Meanwhile, the United Shoe Workers of America, recognized as the sole bargaining agency by decision of the National Labor Relations Board has officially requested conferences with officials of the 12 factories in which it was so recognized by the board. But in no case has a conference been forthcoming. It is generally understood manufacturers will fight to the highest courts before giving in to the dictates of the labor board.

The next step in the long-drawn-out labor controversy is expected to be the law court's hearing on the C. I. O.'s appeal from the contempt convictions and sentences imposed on their leaders for violation of Justice Harry Manser's much-discussed strike injunction.

The law court was to have heard the appeal this month, but the record had not been printed. C. I. O. counsel was informed the time would be extended to the October session and no longer. The record now has been printed.

Everything is outwardly quiet in Maine labor circles. There has been a minor dispute in a fertiliser plant at Searsport and it has been referred to the labor board. In textile circles there appears to be no activity on

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

the part of the United Textile Workers of America which, two months age, expected to have the plants fully organized shortly. But those interested in such matters are wondering what effect, if any, the vote of workers in the Wood Worsted

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool tonight and Tuesday; light frost tonight in exposed places; moderate westerly winds.

Vermont: Fair and cooler with light frost tonight; Tuesday fair.

All Other New England States: Fair with light frost; slightly cooler in the interior tonight; Tuesday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh westerly winds diminishing over south portion; fair tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	62	Minneapolis	46	62
Bermuda	72	84	New Orleans	72	82
Chicago	48	58	New York	52	62
Denver	62	90	Norfolk	58	80
Helena	44	82	Philadelphia	53	70
Jacksonville	74	82	St. Louis	52	76
Los Angeles	62	80	San Francisco	58	68
Miami	82	84	Washington	52	72

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Sept. 20.
B—Maximum Sept. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:01 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Tuesday, 12:21 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:16 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
Gilbert Miller's production of "Victoria Regina," by Laurence Housman. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and Geo S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial—
"To Quito and Back," starring Slyvia Sidney and Leslie Banks. Ben Hecht's play presented by the Theater Guild, Inc. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Exeter—
"The Big Shot," featuring Guy Kibbee and Cora Witherspoon. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Saratoga," starring Clark Gable and Jean Harlow. 3:05, 6:00, 9.

Uptown—
"Knight Without Armor," starring Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. 2:00, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Super-Sleuth," with Jack Oakie and Ann Sothern. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Thin Ice," starring Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power. 11:22 a. m., 2:07, 4:52, 7:38, 10:22. Also "Annapolis Salute." 10:09 a. m., 12:54, 6:36, 6:34, 9:16.

Coolidge Corner—

"Girl Overboard," with Gloria Stuart. 3, 5:05, 8:15. "Knight Without Armor," featuring Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45. Also "March of Time." 3, 6:10, 9:20.

Boston—
"40 Naughty Girls," featuring James Gleason and Zasu Pitts. 10:55 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: Ossie Nelson and his musical swingsters. Harriet Hilliard and others.

South Station Theater—
"Hong Kong Travelogue." "Our Gang." "Jean Sargent." "March of Time." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Lost Horizon," starring Ronald Colman. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:45, 7:25, 9:55. Also Pete Smith's "Golf Mistakes."

Fine Arts—
"Spanish Earth." 1:40, 3:30, 5:05, 6:50, 8:30, 10:05. Also "News of the Day." 1, 2:40, 4:10, 6, 7:40, 9:15.

Metropolitan—
"That Certain Woman," starring Bette Davis and Henry Fonda. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:21, 10:22. Stage: "Cameo Capers," starring Mary Small.

Radio Programs

Page 10

Hub—
"The Shadow Strikes," with Rod La Roeque and Lynn Anders. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:00, 5:55, 8:45. Also "Something to Sing About," starring James Cagney. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 7, 9:50.

Modern—
Kay Francis and Ian Hunter in "Confession." 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Wild and Woolly," with Jane Withers. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Souls at Sea," with Gary Cooper, George Raft and Frances Dee. Fenway: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Mr. Dodd Takes the Air," with Kenny Baker. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:45. Paramount: 10:38 a. m., 1:48, 4:58, 8:06.

Tremont—
"Rainbow on the River," starring Bobby Breen and May Robson. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15. Also "To Marry With Love," starring Myrna Loy and Warner Baxter. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:40, 10.

University—
"Knight Without Armor," with Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. 2:50, 6:05, 9:36. Also "Big Business," with Jed Prouty, and Spring Byington. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following openings. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Music

WPA Concerts—
Beacon Novelty Orchestra under the direction of Albert Heimss. Boston State Hospital, American Legion Highway, Dorchester. 7:30.
Yiddish Orchestra, Charles Rosen, conducting. Y. M. C. A., City Square, Charlestown. 8.

Other Events

Adult Recreation Project—
N. Y. A. lecture "Share-croppers," by Henry Dana. Robert Gould Shaw House, 11 Windsor Street. 8.

Field and Forest Club—
Round Table Committee Meeting. 3 Joy Street. 6:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on the Enjoyment of Color, by Mrs. Hayward. 11.

Kiwanis Club—
Regular meeting. "The Good Old Days," talk by Mr. A. M. Wilson. Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

Mass Production to Launch 3 Super-Trawlers at Once

Mass production methods are to be applied to launchings for the first time in the history of New England's commercial fisheries on Sept. 23 when three of the largest, most modern, and powerful trawlers ever to slide down the ways of an Atlantic seaboard shipyard will simultaneously take their first dip in salt water from the Fore River yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, at Quincy.

The modern trend for something different prompted the plans for a triple launching, first of its kind in New England. In the few moments usually elapsing between the cutting of the props and the plunge in the water, three vessels rather than one will be added to the growing list of modern Diesel-powered trawlers. These, the Annapolis, the West Point and the Yale are part of a trawler building program involving more than $2,000,000 started by Boston fishing interests a year ago or more.

Aided By Fishermen

Planning of the new ships was actively participated in by the fishermen themselves, who share in the profits of the trips. The General Seafoods Corporation, for whom the craft were built, sought practical suggestions from the skippers, engineers, crews and maintenance men of their trawler fleet so as to produce maximum fishing efficiency and crew comfort. The results, laid down on the trestleboard of John Alden, naval architect, brought unique features and innovations to the three super-trawlers.

Says Clarence Francis, president of General Seafoods Corporation:

"Built along Malerform lines, the new trawlers are expected to revolutionize North Atlantic fishing, reducing from 11 to nine days the average length of a round trip to fishing banks that lie 600 miles or more from Boston. Facilities allow the dropping of nets to greater depths, scorning grounds that would drive old timers to shelter."

Two Fish Holds

Arrangements have been made to stow the harvests of sea food in two separate insulated fish holds, doubling the speed by which refrigeration is effected at sea. Speed of 12.4 knots is expected to bring fish to Boston faster than ever before in fishing history, insuring fresher sea food for the Boston market.

Fish capacity of 250,000 pounds is arranged for the new boats, which are 10 per cent larger than other trawlers of recent construction, according to Mr. Francis. Measurements: Length, 140 feet; beam, 26 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet. Diesel engines of 650 horsepower are planned.

Improvements over trawlers of a decade ago include large pilot houses, with ample room for fathometer, compass, and other navigation instruments, with perfect visibility fore and aft. Unbreakable glass is used for the first time in such craft, hulls are heavier than in most boats of the kind, lifeboats and davits are the first of their kind on trawlers, and the longest cables on any trawler are provided —600 fathoms (3500 feet) on each winch drum.

Three sponsors will simultaneously christen the boats. Mrs. Udell C. Young of Pelham Manor, N. Y., wife of a vice-president of the company, will name the West Point; Mrs. Austin S. Igleheart of Greenwich, Conn., wife of the president of General Foods Sales Company, the Yale, and Mrs. J. L. Alphen of Boston, wife of the vice-president and general manager of General Seafoods, the Annapolis.

A reception and luncheon will follow the launchings.

Liquor Men Warned On Welfare Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 20—Liquor establishments found guilty of making sales to welfare recipients will be in danger of losing their licenses when haled before the License Commission, according to notice sent to such establishments by Emil T. Rolander, the chairman of the commission.

Gerard Becker, welfare director, said that he appreciated that employees of liquor establishments could not be expected to be acquainted with the hundreds of men on welfare, but that he knew of several instances where liquor was being sold to men on welfare whose status was well known to those making the sales.

Mr. Rolander pointed out that it was a violation of the law to make liquor sales to welfare recipients, and that it was up to the proprietors of liquor establishments to make the same effort to observe this law as all other laws relating to the business.

Drivers Demand Contract Signing By Truck Owners

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 20 (AP)—Drivers who recently joined the 13-day-old truck strike submitted contracts today to 25 retail and wholesale concerns, giving them a "few days" in which to sign.

In all instances, demands included a closed shop, John J. Murphy, business agent of the union local, said. Some of them call for varying wage increases and are adjustment of working hours.

At the same time, Myles W. Illingworth, executive secretary of the Motor Truck Association of Connecticut, said that the operators had under consideration a meeting to be called possibly early in the week for a review of the situation.

Reports of a crisis were heard yesterday when an operator said, "We hope the strike will be settled soon, but we can't keep our trucks in the garages all winter."

With hundreds of large vehicles idle, strike pickets resumed their activity along the main roads of the area, and union leaders reiterated their intention of permitting all through trucks to pass unmolested.

Mr. Murphy said that if these vehicles stopped voluntarily, the drivers would be asked for their union cards and bills of lading, to determine if any strike freight was aboard.

The union concentrated its efforts today chiefly on enlisting new members, after the failure of Mayor Thomas Spellacy's latest attempt to settle the dispute.

Union officials are quick to deny reports of rift in their ranks as a result of election of new officers last week.

Mr. Murphy and the new vice-president of the union, Samuel Forte, issued a joint statement last night saying that the changes were brought about "as a matter of policy on the part of the union."

Mr. Murphy said that the union headquarters was jammed yesterday with members paying their dues. He estimated the membership at close to 2000, as against 1400 last week.

The strike was called Sept. 8, and approximately 625 drivers actually are out of work, union officials said.

New Merit Plan In Connecticut Ends Dual Offices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 18—The "no politics" rule in the Connecticut merit system for state employees is beginning to be felt. On Oct. 4 small towns will hold their annual elections of town officers. Many a constable, school board member, town treasurer and tax collector who happens also to be a state employee must decide which job he wants to keep.

The Merit System Act says that employees in the classified service must not participate in political activity and that if they do so it shall be considered sufficient cause for discharge. Deputy Attorney General Charles J. McLaughlin says that running for office is political activity.

Mr. McLaughlin has been called on to repeat his interpretation of the law many times in the last few days. Local political leaders are drafting their slates for the October election and state employees are just realizing that perhaps their names better not go on the ticket this year. The deputy attorney general is sympathetically willing to admit that the law is "harsh," but he sees no other way to read its meaning.

Thus local political slates are being rewritten, and in the process small towns will lose, in several cases, town officials who have given long and efficient public service to their communities. A school board chairman who has served a decade drops out in Simsbury. He is a dairy and food inspector. A tax collector who has achieved some fame by collecting 100 per cent of the tax levy in his town year after year will be lost to Avon. He works for the State Welfare Department.

All these small-town jobs are part-time. Many of them carry no compensation. Some of them are generally regarded by the citizens as "non-political." It makes no difference in the opinion of the deputy attorney general. Placing one's name before the voters as a candidate for office on the ticket of a political party is "political activity."

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Monday. "A Survey of American Painting." Through Sept. 26. Exhibits of the Week. Recent accessions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1 to 6, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5 except Sundays and legal holidays.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—German Water Colors, drawings, sculpture, decorative arts of 19th and 20th century.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of etchings by Anders Zorn.

Doll & Richards—Miscellany of oils and water colors.

Goodspeed's—Engravings by Decaris. Through Sept. 25.

Copley Society—Exhibition of oil paintings by Marion E. Dougherty. Through Oct. 1. Open daily from 10 a. m. to 4:30. Saturdays from 10 a. m. to 6.

Boston Athenaeum—Exhibition of Bulfinch and his contemporaries; books, manuscripts and photographs.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition through September of paintings and sculpture by members.

Federal Art Gallery—Paintings by Arthur Wilde and Russell West. Through Sept. 30.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Landscapes of nineteenth Century England. Paintings by Alexander Iacovieff, early etchings by A. W. Heintzelman.

Halman's Print Shop—Portraits with autographs.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of paintings by Richard H. Bassett, Herbert Bennett, De Hirsch and Margules.

Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5. Sundays 2 to 5. Admission free. Exhibits of Natural History, ethnology, dolls, live museum.

In New Guild Play

Vandamm

Sylvia Sidney and Leslie Banks in "To Quito and Back," by Ben Hecht, Which Will Have Its First Performance at the Colonial Theater Tonight.

Eastern States Exposition Draws Large Attendance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 20—A big attendance by adults and children marked the Eastern States Exposition today on Governors' Day, with Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts the host at a luncheon given to the Governors and other distinguished visitors from northeastern states. Special interest centered in problems of flood-prevention and promotion of recreational interests of this section.

The Governors attending, besides Governor Hurley, were Lewis O. Barrows of Maine, Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire, George D. Aiken of Vermont, Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut and Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey. Other states were represented by prominent officials.

On the opening day, yesterday, there was a large gathering, with concerts by Goldman's Band throughout the day. In the evening a reception was given to the Governors and other public officials in the Coliseum, where various organizations and exhibits passed in procession before the visitors.

The state buildings contain especially fine exhibits, with wild life, fruit and flowers, winter sports and native industries featured. At Storrowton, the New England colonial village, a program for women, with lectures and demonstrations supplementing the exhibits, covers the entire week.

What's Going On in the Arts

Glass for Pittsburgh Chapel

On exhibition this week in the gallery of Charles J. Connick is a portion of a large stained glass window which is to be installed in the new chapel of the University of Pittsburgh. There are to be four large transept windows combining in a grandiose pattern for the rich ornamentation of the interior.

This has been entitled the Temperance Window, one of four windows intended to symbolize the essential qualities in Christian life. Temperance and Truth are the subject of the south transept windows, Courage and Tolerance, the north. The iconographic scheme is interesting, for it includes depiction of characters in the history of the making of the United States and prominent Biblical figures with which these notable Americans seem comparable. Each window consists of two panels, nearly 70 feet high.

Naturally the limited height of the gallery makes it impossible for us to see the elongated panel in its ultimate position. However, piecemeal and at close range, we have an opportunity to study the manner in which the design is developed so that it will be consistent optically as it reaches its high elevation. As the eye travels upward, it notes the increasing size of figures, the enlarging of scale, the more contrasting character of tones. The glass closer to the eye is far more intricate, richer in detail and full of subtle gradations.

The characterization of the early Americans is highly simplified, in the flat, direct manner appropriate to a medium which maintains emphatically its two-dimensional character. One notes how clear and luminous the color is without being assertive or dominating. It is an extraordinary example of the assemblage of sharply characterized colors, bright lights, dazzling effects, into a coördinated, harmonious scheme. Stained glass requires a vigorous discipline.

The Pittsburgh window has more pictorial material and less of the stylized, patterned background than is customary. It may be read like a continuous text. The color scheme leans toward the cool in some areas and towards the warmer hues in others. The increasing tendency on the part of the studio to apply black paint to the colored glass in a tracery of lines and arabesques in order to achieve textual richness is also noteworthy in this window. There are few raw surfaces. Most of them are worked over and intercepted with controlling black. Increasingly do Mr. Connick's windows possess a studded, jewelled effect.

D. A.

Firm to Dedicate A Building to Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 20—"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" will be inscribed in stone over a doorway that will soon rise over the foundation that was dedicated last Saturday during the outing of the Norton Company employees at the Norton Athletic Field. This building will serve as a recreation center and gymnasium for the hundreds of employees of the company and will be ready for occupancy the latter part of this year.

The Monitor Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time-Table, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Vocal recital	Golf summary	Talk: song recital	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
5:15 "Meet the Stars"	"Escorts and Betty"	While the City Sleeps	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports: music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Old Timers Night	orch.; soloists; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; studio music	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Garden talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Smith, songs	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	John Gambling; solo-	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Piano duo	ists; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gaskin; news	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	Serenade; popular	Popular songs
7:45 Bonita Carter	Rangers; music	Royalists; chorus	Studio speaker	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:00 Horace Heidt's Or.	"Good Times Society";	Burns and Allen; Ray	V. Lopez's Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Horace Heidt's Or.	Al Woore's program	Noble's Orch.; soloist	V. Lopez's Orchestra	"Gangplank"
8:30 Pick and Pat; comedy; soloists; orch.	"Vanity Fair"; Cal Tinney; music	Margaret Speaks; chorus; Wallenstein Orch.	International Salon: soloists; orchestra	Message to Motorists Soloist; organ
8:45				
9:00 Radio Theater;	"Melodic Contrasts"	"Fibber McGee and	Pictures, Black & White	Detective Drama
9:15 "The Outsider";	"Melodic Contrasts"	Molly"; Weems's Orch.	Pictures, Black & White	Detective Drama
9:30 Fredric March;	Maxwell Anderson's	Phil Spitalny's all-girl	Pat Barnes's Opera	Amateur Hour
9:45 F. Eldridge	"Feast of Orsolano"	orchestra; soloists	Pat Barnes's Opera	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	Legion program	Lullaby Lady; soloists;	Elder Lightfoot Solo-	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	Kidoodlers; quartet	orchestra	mon Michaux	Amateur Hour
10:30 "Your Neck of the	National Forum; Robert	"Music for Moderns"	Legion program	"Speedway Thrills"
10:45 Woods"; talk	Fechner, CCC head	"Music for Moderns"	Legion program	"Today in Sports"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	Legion program	Popular songs
11:15 B. Meroff's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	M. Alpert's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:30 J. Marchard's Or	"Slumber Hour"	Codoiban and orchestra	J. Messner's Orchestra	E. Jelesn'ck's Orch.
11:45 J. Marchard's Or	Louis Panico's Orchestra	Codoiban and orchestra	J. Messner's Orchestra	E. Jelesn'ck's Orch.

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Vocal quartet	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	Special program	The Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45 "What's New?"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 "Mr. Sunshine"	"As You Like It"; news	Vocalist; organ	Morning Carnival	Melodies; music
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Drama and music	Variations; music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Singing Strings	Daily Inspirations
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft"; organist	Popular songs
10:30 Piano duo	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Billy; sketch	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Madison Ensemble	Viennese Ensemble	"Today's Children"	Bachelors; quartet	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Musicale
11:15 Magazine of Air	"The Road of Life"	Backstage Wife; sketch	Recorded music	Home Circle talk
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Mystery Chef"	Recorded music	Popular songs
11:45 Aunt Jennie; stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hi Boys"; music	Information Service	New England news
12:00 "Rhythmaires"	News; Noonday Show;	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	"The Goldbergs"	Dance Time	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	Strollers' Matinee; so-	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	loists; orchestra	Studio interviews	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	Harvey and Dell	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Zimbler string quartet	N. England Conservatory	Lion's Club speaker
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour: guest	"The Hemingways"	N. England Conservatory	"Symphonic Tones"
2:00 Page From Life	speakers; Walter Blau-	"Matinee Musicale"	Voice of Experience	Claire Dillon, songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	fuss's Homesteaders D.r	"Matinee Musicale"	Sport reports	"Swing Quartet"
2:30 WEEI News	Home Forum; talk	"The Wise Man"	Sport reports	"Curtain Time"; solo-
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum; talk	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	lists; piano; organ
3:00 "Theater Matinee"	Airbreaks; variety	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox-Detroit base-	Afternoon musicale
3:15 "Theater Matinee"	Airbreaks; variety	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Concert Hall"	Legion parade	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Red Sox-Detroit base-	Sport reports
3:45 "Concert Hall"	"Have You Heard?"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	ball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; music	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Red Sox-Detroit base-	Sport reports
4:15 The Novelteers	Club Matinee; variety	"The Guiding Light"	ball game	Sport reports
4:30 Sing and Swing	Club Matinee; variety	Mary Marlin; sketch	Red Sox-Detroit base-	Sport reports
4:45 Sing and Swing	Club Matinee; variety	"The Road to Life"	ball game	Sport reports
5:00 Popular vocalist	Lucille and Lanny	Violin recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Natural science talk	Ross Graham, songs	Network interview	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Dramatic sketch	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	New; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical Appetizers	loists; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Music; sports	News; feature	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Dramatic sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Amos 'n' Andy; sketch	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Popular variety	Joan Brooks, songs	Vocal Varieties	Joe Smith's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menoken in	"Lum and Abner"	News; orchestra	Serenade; popular	"Sweet Music"
7:45 "Second Husband"	Soloists; orchestra	News; orchestra	Studio talk	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Blue Velvet music	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Jazz Nocturne; narra-	Louise Farley, songs
8:15 Blue Velvet music	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	tor; soloist; orchestra	"Roving Reporter"
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Symphony in Rhythm"	Dance orchestra
8:45 Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes's Orch.	"Round Table"
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Ben Bernie's Orchestra;	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy, soloist, or	guest soloists	terviews	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	"Uncle Sam's Treas-	Hollywood Mardi Gras;	"Let's Visit"; informal	Variety Hour
9:45 Swing School	ury Agents," relays	Phil Baker; Charles	home interviews	Variety Hour
10:00 Your Unseen Friend	of crime-combatting	Butterworth; Lanny	"Symphonic Strings"	Violin recital
10:15 Your Unseen Friend	activities	Ross; soloists; orch.	"Symphonic Strings"	Dance orchestra
10:30 Legion parade	Harpsichord ensemble	"Hollywood Gossip"	"The Hobby Lobby"	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 "Four Stars"	Harpsichord ensemble	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Hobby Lobby"	Al Pierrotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Ray Keating's Orchestra	Dance music
11:15 J. Freeman's Orch.	Sport comment	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Legion parade	Dance music
11:30 G. Olsen's Orch.	"Slumber Hour"	Network music	R. Cummins's Orchestra	M. Kellem's Orchestra
11:45 G. Olsen's Orch.	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	Network music	R. Cummins's Orchestra	M. Kellem's Orchestra

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This being the time of the year when all the little Elias in the land flock back to school, and all their mothers begin buying their school and party wear . . . let us call your attention to the sturdy looking little dresses we saw in The Little Lady Shop; at 115 Newbury Street.

The ones to which we particularly refer are of woolen materials, and they may be monotones or gay plaids. Either way you get the typical little girl collar and cuffs. Some of which have fine tatting all around their edges. One dress, of red plaid, is made on somewhat fitted lines, with a little belt that starts at either side and ties right in back. Another, a navy blue number, is fashioned on princess lines (and is there anything cuter; the faint suggestion of fitting and flare making it just like her older sister's dresses) with little red buttons calling attention to themselves up the front, and the pert white collar and cuffs relieving the color situation.

♣♣♣

And They Can Be Worn at a Party

Of course there's no reason why these dresses can't be worn at a party . . . unless Ella sees The Little Lady Shop's really and truly party dresses first. Then we'll admit there might be more than a little difficulty. Because they are the type of dresses that even the small tomboys go for when their families insist they discard their rough-and-readies and go in for femininity. And we don't blame them a bit . . . who wouldn't want a little bottle green dress made out of nothing less than velvet; the kind every beautiful princess wears in all the story books, with a simply beauteous collar that has such exquisite detail as cut-out lace effects, or fine lace and a lot of equally fine fagotting running around?

♣♣♣

Here's a Pencil Hard to Lose

The woman who can never find a pencil (and surely we aren't the only representative of this contingency!) has been taken into consideration. Seriously. And the result is the Pat pencil, a little pencil that stays right with you . . . once it's pinned on. The idea is that you pin on a small round silver, black or colored enamel pin. That isn't really a pin, because it has a trick or two in its "innards." It seems that, all wound up in the inside is a tiny, long chain, that pulls out and rolls back to the touch of your fingers. On the end of which is the pencil. The whole business is really quite decorative, once you've seen it, though it's not exactly an item that shows up too much once it's on your dress, sweater, or coat. If you'll just try keeping one on you, you'll find there are no end of times when you'll use it . . . for keeping a golf score, marking certain passages in books you're reading, making out grocery orders, jotting down the hundred and one things that a woman finds to jot down during the day. The pencils come in red, blue, green, black or white, with many holder designs. And they start at a dollar. Which is pretty inexpensive for so much convenience. At Filene's.

♣♣♣

Black Crepe Number Likely to Intrigue

Ann Barron . . . out in Brookline at 1388A Beacon Street, continues to have her usual many frocks that make us long for an elastic clothes allowance. Her latest to intrigue and start us in on a lot of mental arithmetic is a black crepe number that suddenly goes glamorous and glittery by means of silver sequm cuffs, and a smart Ascot tie. Also of sequin. These bits of glitter have been clumped together, and fixed in a little thither and yon design. But neither so thither nor so yon that they don't look like a solid mass from a distance. The short skirt has most interesting detail . . . At first you'd think it was simply another umbrella skirt with the imitation pleats stitched down from top to bottom. But it isn't at all. To be sure, there's some neat straight up and down stitching; but as you walk the skirt has a way of giving away slightly with each step and sort of unfolding right at the stitching. Almost a pleat, but not quite, is hidden at each section, and there's a tapering effect about the whole skirt that is indeed unique.

♣♣♣

Sale in Hosiery Worth Looking Into

We usually get in on all the good sales just too late to let you in on them. But this time we're safe. Because R. H. Stearns' sale on their best selling hosiery will be on tomorrow and Wednesday as well. And you can call in, or mail your orders. You'll no doubt know what we're talking about when we tell you that their "Stearns Special," which is a service-weight silk that ordinarily walks off the counter for $1.35, is now one dollar. Their semi-service-weights with the lisle tops and feet that you sometimes insist on are now 75c, and their sheer chiffons that you would pay $1.35 for any other time are $1. Or, for that matter, you can get a medium-weight stocking, all silk tops, for 75c. In the new fall colors; but far be it from us to describe them in conjunction with their trick names.

Janet Tryst

Christian Science Lecture

For Monday, Sept. 20

7:30 p. m.—WIXAL (11.79mc). Christian Science lecture by John Henry Weer, C. S., of Brookline, Mass., from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Sept. 21

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
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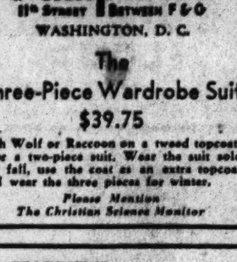
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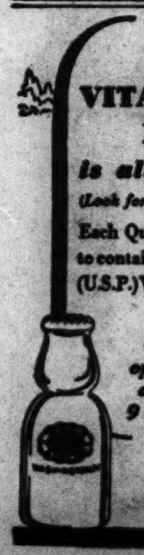

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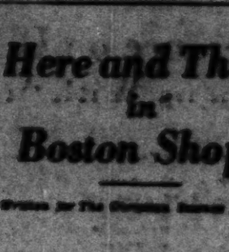
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Conference on Distribution Opens With Many Speakers

(Continued from Page 9)

income diverted to government needs," he continued, "the returns to the workers of the country are correspondingly limited. The apparently higher money wages of today are being nullified by higher prices."

As one concrete suggestion for lessening the effect of labor unrest on consumer prices and distribution, Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, professor of marketing at Columbia University, advised the outlawing of strikes.

"It is," he asserted, "a weapon of such threatening aspects to society that it should be eliminated."

He particularly stressed the adverse effects of so-called sympathetic strikes, pointing out they had been outlawed in England and Sweden.

The time has come, he said, for reconsideration of the labor problem "not only with the view of insuring the rights of labor but also of rights of industry and especially of the public interest." First steps in that direction he summarized in eight recommendations:

Incorporation Urged

1. Every labor organization should be incorporated or at least registered under appropriate state and federal laws.

2. Every labor organization should be required to file for public information its annual financial statements, including details of its income and disbursements.

3. Expenditures for political purposes on the part of corporations are forbidden by law, and should be equally forbidden for labor organizations.

4. All officers and representatives in labor organizations should hold their positions by annual election and secret ballot.

5. Provision should be made to specifically protect the rights of labor minorities and of individual workers.

6. Both industry and labor should exercise caution before accepting the closed shop and the check-off, with all the possible limitations which they place upon business operation.

7. The strike as a means of securing an improvement of business conditions and of enforcement of labor demands must be outlawed.

8. Discussions with labor for higher wages and improvements in working conditions based on planned improvements in efficiency and increased labor productiveness with the aid of vocational training.

Appoint

(Continued from Page 9)

Jr., regional representative of the Old Age Pensions Bureau; Merton L. Emerson, of the Co-ordinating and Review Division; Joseph L. Fay, technical advisor; John F. Hardy, regional attorney in Boston; and Robert E. Huse, associate director of publicity.

Robert P. Bingham, of New Hampshire, is principal attorney for the organization.

Five Connecticut men, appointed at the last session, are: Isidore S. Falk, principal medical economist; Curtis E. Lakeman, chief of Publication Division; R. Gordon Wagenet, director of the Unemployment Compensating Division; Norman J. Ware, senior economist, and William R. Williamson, actuarial consultant.

DeCelles Begins Public Hearings

(Continued from Page 9)

Webster board of selectmen, said the $12 increase was too high and that it was impossible to cause so many accidents as to warrant such an increase in one year.

The formality of court precedure, generally marked by its absence at public hearings, characterized the session today.

The commissioner, obviously, was trying to avoid any reversal of this session and repetition of the recent Supreme Court ruling on 1937 rates to the effect that the commissioner had failed to introduce the condition of the insurance companies properly in evidence.

The plaint of the taxicab operators opened the session after the formal opening of the meeting and the swearing of witnesses. Procedure, it was said, had been agreed upon after the commissioner had conferred with Attorney General Paul A. Dever. Immediately thereafter the commissioner became the target for criticism for high taxicab rates in Worcester, Clinton and in Lowell.

Before the 300 representatives of cities and towns, civic bodies and boards of trades and chambers of commerce, Attorney M. N. Abodely, leading the case for the city of Worcester's protest on a taxicab rate of $400 per taxicab, charged that insurance companies had not given true premium figures to the insurance department. He added that the companies would not permit the operators to see the losses figures.

There has been a drop of 50 to 75 per cent in accidents, Mr. Abodely declared, but the operators have not been given the benefit of this decrease. In Worcester today, he said, there are only 51 cabs to serve a population of 200,000. He predicted a drop to 10 to 15 cabs if the high insurance rate continues.

Mayor John S. Sullivan demanded a decrease in the rate and urged legislation creating a state rating bureau to take the place of the one now financed by the insurance companies.

Harold Donahue, former president of the Worcester Board of Aldermen, said losses had decreased, therefore the rates should decrease. Representative J. Francis Southgate of Worcester asserted the city should have 300 cabs to serve its population on a basis of comparison with Boston and its 1600 taxicabs. He suggested a $200 rate.

Lowell taxicab operators protested their rate of $325 per cab.

In a petition addressed to the commissioner they characterized this as "illegal, void and confiscatory."

"You have failed and refused to adopt proper rate levels," said the statement. "Our efforts to obtain from your office certain essential information and records have been unsuccessful, and your office has refused and declined to furnish the same to us or our representative.

"Unfortunately, men occupying your position have, after a comparatively short period of time, become insurance-minded, and the rates proposed by you indicate that you, too, may have drifted in that direction."

John J. Kelly, member of the board of selectmen of Clinton, Mass., where there was an increase of $12 over the light car rate for last year and a $12.35 increase on heavy cars, charged that by these rates the companies would make up practically all the losses incurred in the past five years.

Total premiums on Clinton cars in this period, he said, reached a total of $152,814. Losses for the same period reached $170,600. He declared the 1938 increase would take care of $11,000 of this difference.

Commissioner DeCelles pointed out that the companies are allowed 35.5 per cent for operating expenses. Mr. Kelly declared this was exorbitant.

Experts on Problems of Distribution

By a Staff Photographer

Frank A. Krim
Of Worcester

P. A. O'Connell
President of the Boston Retail Trade Board

E. P. Learned
Associate Professor of Marketing, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration

By a Staff Photographer

Alfred G. Buehler
Professor of Economics at the University of Vermont, Speaker at the Conference on Distribution

Retailers' Parley Ninth of Series

The how any why of distribution of merchandise — so important to the merchant — prompted Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to propose a "Williamstown" for trade problems eight years ago. It was held in Boston and was the first of its kind anywhere, with business men "taking stock" of merchandising problems. Methods were studied and revised.

Today, the ninth annual Boston Conference on Distribution was opened at Hotel Statler, with a larger registration than ever and with representatives from all parts of the United States. The conference aims at focussing the lessons of experience with a well-balanced judgment on major problems and conflicting viewpoints; to stimulate consideration of the forces at work in making retail distribution what it is today and what it is likely to be tomorrow.

Hull

(Continued from Page 9)

sources of the world is the indicated road from the threat of war to the hope for peace. Substitution of the principal of equal treatment for the practice of discrimination would be a cornerstone of sound world policy. To some extent, our trade agreements already operate both as a material and moral stabilizer and their principle and policy need but a wider adoption by the great commercial nations of the world to become a tremendous practical force trending toward better conditions. In this, as in other aspects, the foreign policy of the United States through recent years has steadily led toward appeasement and peace.

"The times are serious. The shadow of war darkens the world. It was never more important for the people to exhibit breadth of vision, restraint, judgment and political foresight, rather than passion, selfishness, emotion and credulity.

"The world needs a return to belief in the pledged word, in a reign of law rather than unlicensed force, in the supreme value of human rights and liberties. Unbridled cupidity and savage aggression are sooner or later self-defeating. But those who dare to maintain their unshakable faith in individual and international morality, drawn together by their common faith, must make bold assertion of it and translate that faith into their day-to-day activities. It will not do for those nations which desire peace merely to cry peace and sit with hands meekly folded."

Langone Deserts The Curley Cause

State Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr. deserted the Curley cause today by announcing a break with the candidate for Mayor and openly espousing the candidacy of John I. Fitzgerald. If the president of the city council decides to stay in the race, Senator Langone said he would consider being his campaign manager.

Senator Langone would not disclose details of the break with former Governor Curley beyond his statement that his quarrel was "with the field" around the candidate.

Two Boston WPA Projects Indorsed

Into Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield's office today came a telegram from Senator David I. Walsh in Washington saying that the United States comptroller general had approved two WPA projects for Boston amounting to $198,249.

Improvements of buildings and grounds of several fire stations were awarded a grant of $175,892 while the remaining $22,358 goes towards improvements of the Long Island city hospital.

Legion Bus Crashes

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 20 (AP) —A chartered bus, loaded with legionnaires bound from Worcester, Mass., to New York City, for the American Legion Convention, left the road and crashed into a tree close to the Wethersfield-Hartford city line early today. There were no fatalities but a number of injuries.

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Temple Bar 5542/3/4

The Week in Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

Mill of the American Woolen Company will have in Maine.

Workers in that plant chose the C. I. O. as their bargaining agency in elections this week. The same concern, the American Woolen Company, controls small mills in several Maine communities.

State Legislature

The special session of the State Legislature, called for October, will not be devoted entirely to finances, according to reports. It is said that certain few New Deal Legislators with labor sympathies are preparing several bills for consideration at the session. It is doubtful if they get far because they decidedly are in the minority but they may cause some embarrassment here and there before they are done.

It is reported that among the bills to be presented will be an anti-strike injunction bill, a minimum wage bill, a 40-hour week for all State employees bill and one to clearly define picketing. A revision of the laws governing employment of women may be suggested also.

Grocers' Meeting

The Maine Independent Retail Grocers and Food Dealers Association held its annual convention this week and, among other things, voted to propose a chain store tax bill at the special session. A chain store tax was repealed by the last legislative session.

The proposed bill, according to reports, will be based on the Idaho law and will provide an annual license fee of $5 for one store, $10 each for two stores which are controlled by the same corporation, $20 each for three stores and upwards to $500 maximum apiece for 20 or more stores. The maximum license fee under the old law was $50.

The bill will be pressed as a good revenue measure in view of the need for new money to provide old-age assistance and funds for equalization of education. Among its stanch backers is expected to be Republican floor leader, Senator Roy L. Fernald. He will also have other revenue measures to introduce.

Municipal Finance

The State Board for Emergency Municipal Finance may have its work cut out for it. The demands of bond holders, according to reports, are responsible for a current trend in some hard-pressed municipalities toward state control of finances. In several instances it was reported this week, requests for State control have been made.

One peculiarly enough, is reported to have come from some citizens of Eastport where the town is having hard sledding financially. Townspeople blame their troubles on the cessation of the Quoddy dam project. They miss the flow of millions which made them smile happily in the heyday of this apparently abandoned project.

Taxes

(Continued from Page 9)

years ago has created a situation which menaces the future not only of chain stores but also of department stores and mail order houses. Georgia, as one illustration, has supplemented her chain store tax with a tax at staggering rates upon the unit stores operated by mail order houses.

"Chain store taxes are not defensible as regulatory measures because they tax the more efficient distributors for the benefit of the less efficient, contrary to the welfare of consumers, who should be allowed to shop where they prefer and who should not be forced to pay higher prices in order to subsidize the inefficient merchants who insist they have a vested interest in the consumer's pocket book.

Urges Consumers Unite

"Unless consumers are organized to combat taxes unfavorable to their interests, they must expect to subsidize the careless and inefficient merchants who charge high prices. The success of the campaign in California a year ago in awakening consumer interest in defeating the chain store tax is encouraging. The only hope at the present time in safeguarding the more efficient distributors from crushing taxation is the arousing of the consuming public to take an organized stand in legislative halls to protect the public interest."

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THE LUCKSTONE CO. Limited
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Say **DIADEM** please
FOR PERFECT

THE SUPERIOR
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VISIT BOSTON THIS AUTUMN
Weekly sailings from Liverpool to Boston by magnificent 20,000-ton liners.
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with the option of returning from New York to Southampton in Britain's masterpiece R. M. S. "Queen Mary" sailing October 20.
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Tourist from £51.10s
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Best English Cloths and Tailoring, ready to wear 6 Gns.
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Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Queen Mary	Sept. 22	Cherbourg	Sept. 27	Sept. 21 8:00 pm	Sept. 22 7:30 am
†Bremen	Sept. 22	Bremen	Sept. 29	Sept. 22 1:00 pm	Sept. 22 8:00 pm
Washington	Sept. 23	Plymouth	Sept. 30	Sept. 22 1:00 pm	Sept. 23 8:00 pm
‡Champlain	Sept. 25	Plymouth	Oct. 2	Sept. 24 8:00 pm	Sept. 25 8:00 am
†Rex	Sept. 28	Gibraltar	Oct. 1	Sept. 24 8:00 pm	Sept. 25 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunlani	San Francisco	Sept. 29	Sept. 22 4:00 pm	Sept. 23 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Sept. 29	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 24 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	*Oct. 13	Oct. 7 4:00 pm	Oct. 7 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Oct. 14	Oct. 8 4:00 pm	Oct. 8 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Sept. 29	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 24 8:00 pm
Maiolo	San Francisco	Sept. 30	Sept. 25 4:00 pm	Sept. 25 8:00 pm
Maiolo	San Pedro	Oct. 2	Sept. 27 4:00 pm	Sept. 27 8:00 pm
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	Sept. 3	Sept. 27 4:00 pm	Sept. 27 8:00 pm

*Except Germany. †Germany only. ‡Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ¶Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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Your Velvet Evening Cape must be shot with Lamé, for smartness in Autumn, 1937. Harvey Nichols have ideas in lovely Evening Capes and Coatees.

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London's Foremost Fashion Specialists
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (unofficial) 1,700,000
Previous day 1,705,270
1937 sale to date 327,000,000
1936 sale to date 363,350,000

Belated Buying Support Stems Market Decline

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—Belated buying support, while rather mild, stemmed a sharp losing tide in today's stock market and early declines of 1 to 4 points—there were a few of 8 or so—were halved in many cases near the final hour.

Volume was greatest on the morning sell-off. Recovery intervals were slow. Steels were in supply throughout, along with coppers. Carriers contested the trend. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,700,000 shares.

Prominent on the slide were shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, du Pont, American Can, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Howe Sound, Cerro de Pasco, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Deere, Western Union, Douglas Aircraft, Hercules Powder, J. C. Penney, Eastman Kodak, Owens-Illinois, Loew's, Union Carbide, Continental Can and American Locomotive.

A show of resistance was put up by Santa Fe, Southern Railway, N. Y. Central, Northern Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Pennsylvania, Radio Corporation, Zenith Radio, Consolidated Edison, International Telephone and American Telephone.

Depressing copper issues was a sharp fall in futures of the red metal to under 12 cents a pound, compared with the current domestic spot price of 14 cents. The export rate also dipped and there was further talk of a possible cut in the American quotation as production increased and consumption continued to lag.

Bonds Generally Lower

With a further drop in shares, the bond market tended downward over a wide front today.

Losses ran from 1 to 2 points in many second grade rails and industrial convertibles in spite of comparatively small offerings.

U. S. Governments lost momentum after a week of advance in response to the Government's move to ease the credit situation through release of $300,000,000 from the inactive gold fund.

Early dealings in the federals brought losses of 1-32d to 5-32ds of a point. Treasuries had the best support, with the larger losses in the federal farm mortgage and home owners loan division.

Around midday declines of a point or more had been established in International Hydro Electric 6s, Erie 5s, St. Paul 5s, Alleghany Corp., stamped 5s, International Dairy 3¾s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Missouri Pacific 5s.

Studebaker 6s dropped about 4 in a thin market. American Typefounders convertibles gave up 2½. Fractional losses were fairly numerous among lower priced utility liens.

In the foreign sector the major trend was downward, although most losses were fractional. Japanese 6½s yielded around 1½, and Abitibi Paper & Power 5s fell more than 2. Loans of Buenos Aires and Cuba found support at slightly higher levels.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—The cub market sagged fractions to around 2 points on quiet trading today. One issue, Newmont Mining, dropped around 7 points, but that was an exception.

Mining shares were generally lower as a result of weakness in the metal prices. Lake Shore mines slumped around 2½ and Mesabi Iron was slightly lower.

Down a point or more were Aluminum Co., Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., McWilliams Dredging, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Pan American Airways. Utilities and oils were unchanged to fractionally lower.

Pointing down were Northern States Power "A," United Gas, American Gas & Electric, Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil, Creole Petroleum, United Wall Paper, Sherwin Williams and Pantepec Oil.

Financial Briefs

There are 18,664 chemical processing establishments in the United States with plants and workers in every state in the country, Chemical and Metallurgical Enginnering reports. Products from these chemical process industries in a year total $10,492,753,000, compared with $45,759,763,000 produced by all industry—or almost one-fourth of the total production of the United States.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has just completed the design of a powerful new locomotive which is a radical departure from the conventional type. Built with 16 cylinders arranged for constant torque propulsion, the locomotive will produce a continuous flow of power similar to that of a multi-cylinder automobile — with smooth running and minimum vibration. It is believed that it will develop 5000 horsepower, and that it will be capable of handling 14 standard Pullman cars at a speed of 100 miles per hour on straight level track.

More than 95 per cent of all railroad taxes are levied by state and local governments, Railroad Data reports.

The Citrus season has opened and Florida is prepared to move a $100,000,000 crops to the world's markets. Between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 boxes of oranges, grapefruit and tangerines are ripening in groves through the rich citrus belt.

More than 315,000,000,000 short tons of quarryable limestone are available in the Salem and Springfield plateaus on the north slope of the Boston Mountains in North Arkansas, George C. Branner, Arkansas state geologist, estimated in a report to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. The area where deposits may be found covers approximately 7062 square miles in 15 counties. Since 1923, the section has yielded 1,191,849 short tons.

—A—

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	41	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	43	43	43	Sep 15
66	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	66	66	66	— ¼
22¾	14⅝	Adams Exp (.80g)	22	16½	14½	14⅝	— ½
28½	22	Adams-Millis (2)	1	23½	23½	23½	Sep 15
34	26½	Addressograph (1.40)	1	27	27	27	—1
4⅝	1¼	Advance Rumely	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 17
80¼	61½	Air Reduction (1a)	28	68¼	63	65½	— ½
5¼	1¾	Air-Way El Ap	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
15¾	9⅞	Alaska Jun (.80a)	22	10½	10	10⅝	— ⅜
5¾	1¾	Allegheny	104	2	1¾	2	
58½	33	Allen wf xw	7	33½	33½	33½	Sep 10
80¾	19	Allen pf 650 ww	8	19½	18	18	—3½
50	21	Allen pf 540 ww	1	21	21	21	Sep 15
52½	30¾	Allen wr pf	10	19½	19	19	—1½
45¾	25	Alleg $61 (1.20g)	16	28¾	28¾	28¾	—1½
27⅞	13	Allen Indust (1)	1	14	14	14	— ⅝
258½	182	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	23	191	183	186	—6
17¼	14⅞	Allied Kid (1a)	1	15	15	15	Sep 18
33¼	18⅝	Allied Mills (2g)	6	18½	17½	18	— ⅝
21⅝	13½	Allied Stores (.80a)	47	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
85	60⅞	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	70	69⅞	69⅞	Sep 18
83½	63½	Allis-Ch Mfg (3g)	35	65	63½	64½	—1
39¾	17⅛	Alpha P Corn (1)	4	17½	17½	17½	
8¼	3½	Amal Leather	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
52¼	38¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	36	36	36	+1¾
114¾	71¾	Amerada (2)	8	74	73	73	— ½
101½	78	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	8	77¾	76	76	—1
41⅝	20	Am Bank Note (¾g)	4	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
80¾	45	Am Brake Sh (3g)	6	49	47	49	—2
121	89¼	Am Can (4a)	27	93¾	94½	93½	—3½
176	153½	Am Can pf (7)	1	164½	160½	160½	— ½
71	30	Am Car & Fdy (1½g)	13	31⅝	30	31⅛	+1⅛
104½	61	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	61	61	61	Sep 15
33¾	24⅛	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	15	26	24	26	+ ⅝
180	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	2	130	130	130	Aug 27
112	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	100	100	100	
23½	10	Am Colortype	3	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
30¾	17¾	Am Comi Alcohol	8	18	18	18	
33⅜	20¼	Am Crysti Sug (3¼g)	90	21	20¾	21	— ⅛
13½	5¾	Am Encaustic Tiling	11	6¼	5½	6⅛	— ⅛
17	9¾	Am European	1	9⅝	9½	9½	
13¾	4¾	Am & Foreign Pow	27	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
58⅞	25	Am & For P $6 pf	8	28½	28¼	28¼	Sep 17
68¾	34½	Am & For P $7 pf	4	34¼	34	34	—1
38¾	13¾	Am & For P 2 pf	6	14	14	14	—1
21	13	Am-Hawaii SS (1)		13	13	13	— ⅛
11¼	5	Am Hide & Leather	21	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
55¾	35	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	33	33½	33½	—2½
53⅜	39½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	6	41	40	40	—1
4¾	2¼	Am Ice	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 18
27¼	17½	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	21	21	21	Sep 18
17¾	10¼	Am International	19	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
58⅞	8	Am Locomotive	18	30	28½	29	—1½
123	91½	Am Locomotive pf	2	90	90	90	—2½
29¾	16¾	Am M & Fdy (5g)	3	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
13⅞	6¼	Am M & Met (.80)	8	7	6¾	7	
68¾	41⅝	Am Metal (½g)	43	41¼	39½	40½	—1½
120½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	106	106	106	Sep 14
16½	7	Am Power & Light	43	8¾	7¾	8½	+ ⅛
87½	40½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	3	50	50	50	—2¼
72½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	3	42½	42½	42½	—1½
29½	15¾	Am Rad & St S (.50)	97	16⅝	15½	16	— ⅛
45¼	31½	Am Roll Mill (2)	62	31¾	30½	31¾	— ⅜
101⅜	89¼	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	12	89¾	87¼	88	—3
36	23½	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ¾
29	19½	Am Seating (¾g)	3	21	20	20	—2
105¾	74	Am Smelt & R (3½g)	98	72¾	69¾	71½	—3
154	138	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	139	139	139	+1
67½	51½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	53½	53½	53½	Sep 18
73¼	32	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	35	37	35	37	+ ½
26½	13	Am Stores (1½g)	7	13¾	13	13⅜	
56⅞	37	Am Sugar Ref (3)	3	36¾	36	36	—1
143¾	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	121	121	121	Sep 11
25½	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	21½	21½	21½	Sep 16
187	157	Am Tel & Tel (9)	36	161½	158⅝	161½	+2¾
99	73⅜	Am Tobacco (5)	1	74½	74⅛	74½	—1½
99⅛	74⅛	Am Tobacco B (5)	12	76¾	76	76	—1
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	137	137	137	— ½
20½	9½	Am Type Founders	27	10¼	9⅜	10	— ⅜
29½	14⅝	Am Wat Wks 1.60g)	42	15¼	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅜
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Sep 9
14⅝	7½	Am Woolen	7	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
79	51¾	Am Woolen pf (3a)	15	52	48¾	49¾	—3½
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	93	11⅜	10½	11⅜	+ ⅛
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	4	48½	47¼	48½	+ ½
69½	42¼	Anaconda (1¾g)	456	41½	39¾	41⅜	—1⅝
97	70	Anacon W&C (2¾g)	1	70	70	70	Sep 14
24¾	17½	Anchor Cap (.45g)	4	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅜
37½	18	Andes Copper	1	17	17	17	—3
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	5½	5½	5½	Sep 18
46	38¼	Arch-Dan-M (1⅝g)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ½
111	105	Armour Del pf (7)	3	106	104	104	—2½
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	125	9¼	8½	9⅛	— ⅜
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	82	81¾	81¾	— ⅞
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	Sep 10
70½	50¾	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	15	51⅞	50	50	—1⅝
16¼	10	Arnold Const (½g)	3	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
17⅜	8⅞	Artloom	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
24¾	12¾	Assd Dry Goods	18	13½	12¾	13½	
101	82½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Sep 7
125	107	Assd D G 2pf (5½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	46	Associates Invest (3)	2	48	46	46	Sep 10
94¾	56½	Atch T & S F (2g)	34	62	59	61¼	+1½
104	91¾	Atchison pf (5)	5	90½	90	90¾	—3
55½	33	Atl Coast Line	25	36¾	34¾	36¾	— ¼
23	10	Atl Gulf & W In	2	10	10	10	—1¼
44	15¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	16	16	16	
37	23¼	Atl Refining (1)	19	24¾	24	24¼	— ½
116½	104	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	104	104	104	Sep 15
18½	13¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	20	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
52⅜	49½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	49	49	49	— ½
94	67½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	2	65	64	64	—3½
18¼	8	Atlas Tack (½g)	3	7¾	7½	7½	— ½
36¾	13	Auburn Auto	4	13½	13¼	13½	— ½
9½	4	Austin Nichols	2	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
9¼	4¼	Aviation Corp	28	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛

—B—

23¾	14½	Baldwin Loco ct	73	14	13	13⅝	— ½
40½	17½	Balt & Ohio	44	19	17¼	18½	— ⅝
41⅜	20¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	20½	20½	20½	—1¾
45	38	Bang & Aroos (2½)	2	39	39	39	Sep 17
43¾	20	Barber Co (¾g)	13	21½	20½	21¼	— ¾
32	18	Barker Bros	2	20½	20	20	— ⅝
35¼	16⅛	Barnsdall (1)	17	19	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
20¼	11½	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	4	13	12½	12½	— ¾
26¾	19	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	20	20	20	
108¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	Sep 10
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	107½	107½	107⅞	—3⅛
15¾	10⅝	Belding-Hem (1)	r1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
38¼	24	Belg N R pf (3.25g)	1	27	27	27	Sep 9
23½	15½	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	37	16⅜	16	16¼	— ⅛
23¾	19¾	Benef In Ln (1.33⅓g)	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	51	51	51	Sep 16
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	171	76¾	72	75	—1
20	17	Beth Steel 6% pf (1)	7	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	110	109	109	—1
69¾	45	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	47	47	47	Sep 17
38	22	Black & Decker (1a)	2	23	22	22	—1⅛
29⅛	16	Blaw-Knox (.75g)	31	17⅝	17⅛	17½	— ¼
49¾	22¼	Boeing Airplane	31	26	24¼	25½	+ ¼
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	6	37½	37⅛	37½	—3½
25	19	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	19	19	19	Sep 18
28	10½	Borden (1.60)	13	22	21¾	21⅞	
50¾	36⅛	Borg-Warner (2)	47	40	38	39½	—1⅜
15¾	5⅝	Boston & Maine	2	7¼	7	7	Sep 18
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	1½	1½	1½	
30⅞	16½	Bower R Bear (2g)	5	28¾	26¾	26¾	—2
23¼	1⅝	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	33	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ¼
59⅞	37	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	14	38¼	37	37⅛	—1½
83½	41	Briggs & Str (2½g)	1	43	43	43	— ½
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	36	36	36	
4	2	Bklyn & Queens A	1	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
38½	10½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
53	13⅝	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	41	13¾	12⅞	13⅜	— ⅝
102¼	46	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	15	46	39¾	41½	—4½
52¾	25	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	5	25	25	25	
50	41½	Brown Shoe (3)	4	41¾	41½	41½	Sep 14
24½	14¼	Brunswick-Bal (½g)	16	15	13⅞	13⅞	—1¾
25¼	12½	Bucyrus-Erie (½g)	30	13	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	6⅝	Budd Mfg	40	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	13	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
45¼	26	Bullard Co (1)	14	26¾	24½	25	—1⅝
65¼	44½	Bulova Watch (4a)	16	45½	44⅝	45	—1½
18⅜	12	Burlington Mills (1)	5	13⅜	12¾	13¼	— ⅜
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.85g)	14	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
11¾	3½	Bush Terminal	5	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
39	11¼	Bush Term 7% deb	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Sep 15
18¼	12⅝	Butler Bros (.60)	9	13	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
36¾	26½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	8	26¾	26	26	—1½
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
33¾	13½	Byers Co	17	14¼	13½	14	— ⅝
34⅝	22	Byron Jackson (1g)	4	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛

—C—

48¼	30	Calif Pack (1¾a)	3	39¼	39¼	39½	— ⅝
53	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Sep 7
6½	2⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
20¼	11¾	Calumet & H (1.10g)	43	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
27⅝	24	Campbell Wy (1)	3	26	25½	25½	— ½
38¼	16½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	46	17⅝	16⅝	17⅜	+ ⅛
17½	9⅝	Canadian Pacific	37	9½	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
61½	37½	Cannon Mills (1½g)	5	37½	37½	37½	
18½	10⅛	Cap Adm A (½g)	9	11⅛	10⅛	10⅝	Sep 13
35⅜	24	Carpenter Sti (1.60g)	1	25½	25½	25½	—1½
9½	6½	Carriers & Gen (.15g)	4	8½	8½	8½	
191¾	124	Case (J I)	15	137	130	137	—1½
107¾	77¼	Caterpil Tract (2¼g)	17	82	80½	81½	—1½
106¼	103½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	Sep 17
41⅜	26⅝	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	47	30	28½	29½	— ½
115	106	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	106	106	106	Sep 15
48½	26	Celotex (.80g)	1	31½	31½	31½	Sep 18
30¼	29½	Cent Aguir (1⅛a)	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	
13⅜	4⅝	Cent Pdy	14	5¼	5	5½	— ⅛
41⅜	16	Cent RR NJ	3	17½	17	17	Sep 18
24¾	7½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
14½	6½	Century Ele M (.30g)	1	8	8	8	Sep 18
66⅝	46⅝	Cerro de Pasco (4)	28	55½	53½	55¼	—1½
23⅝	8	Certain-teed	3	9	8	9	— ⅛
61¾	35½	Champ Pap & P (2)	3	46	44	44	—2
24	19¾	Checker Cab	3	13½	13	13	Sep 17
68¾	42	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	40	43⅜	41¾	41⅞	— ⅜
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	91	91	91	Sep 17
90½	63⅛	Ches Corp (3)	5	53	52¾	53	— ¼
4¾	1¾	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	2	4¾	4½	4¾	— ⅛
6⅜	2½	Chi & N W	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
19½	6½	Chi & N W pf	3	9	8	9	+1½
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	5	1½	1½	1½	
18½	5½	Chi Gt West pf	3	7½	6½	7½	+ ⅛
32	19⅞	Chi Mail Or (1¼a)	3	20	20	20	Sep 18
3¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P	3	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
7½	3⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	11	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
33	17	Chi Pneu T	13	17	16⅝	17	— ½
45	33	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	40	40	40	Sep 16
3¾	1¼	Chi Rk Is & P	9	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
8⅝	2¼	C R I & P 4% pf	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
10⅜	3¼	C R I & P 7% pf	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
27½	12	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	13½	13½	13½	
23½	15¼	Chick Cel Oil	7	17½	17	17	— ⅛

18⅞	7⅝	Childs Co	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
135½	98⅛	Chrysler (7g)	321	98¾	89¾	94⅝	— 4¼
21⅝	18⅛	City Ice & F (2)	8	18	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	4½	City Stores	13	5⅝	5	5½	— ⅛
48	23¾	Clark Equip (1.20g)	3	30⅜	28	28¼	—1⅝
39⅞	9⅝	Clev Graph Br (1½g)	3	28	27	27	—1
29⅞	16¼	Cleve Pneumatic (1)	37	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
138½	122	Coca-Cola (3)	7	130	124	130	—2
99	69⅝	Coca-Cola A (2)	2	91	91	91	Sep 15
28⅝	14⅝	Colgate-Palm (¾)	12	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
104½	103	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	103½	103½	103½	Sep 13
23⅝	20	Coll & Alt (4g)	8	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
32⅝	12	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	6	22	22	22	— ⅛
23	23¼	Colum Br A (1.60g)	8	26⅛	23	26⅛	— ⅛
21½	23¾	Colum Br B (1.60g)	1	25	25	25	—1½
20⅞	10	Colum Gas (.80g)	179	19⅝	18	19⅛	— ⅛
100	89	Colum Gas pf A (5)	3	97	97	97	—1
39½	19½	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	8	21	20¼	21	+ ⅛
44⅝	27⅞	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Sep 13
139⅝	101¼	Colum Carbon (4a)	4	102	101	101	— ⅛
89¾	83¾	Comi Credit (4a)	27	82	81	81¼	—1½
116	87	Comi Credit pf (4½)	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	Sep 17
89¾	83	Comi Invest Tr (4)	19	83¾	81	83¾	+ ⅝
120	109	Comi I Tr cv pf (6½)	1	89	89	89	—1
31½	10¾	Comi Solv (.60)	48	11⅝	10⅞	11¼	— ⅛
4⅞	3	Conwith & Sou	80	3¾	3	3	—1
79¾	41	Conwith & So pf (2)	4	45½	44	44	— ½
18⅝	8	Conde Prod	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅛	Consol Laundries	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
17⅞	12	Consol Oil (.80a)	197	12½	12	12¼	— ⅛
106¾	104	Consol Oil 5 pf (5)	2	104½	104½	104½	Sep 8
10⅝	4¼	Consol RR Cuba pf	3	5¼	5	5	Sep 16
1⅞	½	Consol Textile	13	½	½	½	
13⅜	7	Consol Oil	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
83⅞	33	Consol Oil pf	18	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Sep 3
97⅜	80⅜	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	79⅝	89⅝	89⅝	Sep 14
27⅞	20	Container Corp (1.20)	22	22	21¾	21⅝	— ⅛
37¾	18¾	Cont Baking A	15	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
9	3	Cont Baking B	35	3¼	3¼	3¼	
100⅝	80	Cont Baking pf (8)	13	85⅝	85½	85½	Sep 16
40⅛	20	Cont Can (3)	15	52⅝	51⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	12	Cont Dia Fib (1¾g)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
83¾	32	Cont Ins (1.60a)	18	33	33½	33⅞	— ⅛
2¾	1¼	Cont Motor	8	2	1⅞	2	
40	26½	Cont Oil Del (1¾g)	21	30¼	27¾	28¾	— ⅝
35⅝	32½	Cont Steel (1)	1	31	31	31	—1½
71½	45⅛	Corn Products (3)	8	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅛
107⅞	103	Corn Products pf (7)	2	101¾	101¾	101¾	Sep 14
10⅛	4¾	Coty	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
38⅛	28½	Crane Co	18	40	39	39¾	—1¼
118	100½	Crane Co cv pf (8)	1	108	108	108	
37	25	Cream of Wh (2g)	1	28½	28½	28½	
30⅝	13	Crosley Radio	2	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
100½	85	Crown Cork (2)	43	93	88	89¼	—3⅝
86⅛	61⅛	Crown Ck pf xw (2¼)	3	64	64	64	Sep 10
67¼	37	Crown Ck pf xw (3¼)	1	39	39	39	—1
35⅛	18⅜	Crown Zellerb (¾g)	53	17	16	17	— ½
106¾	91	Crown Zeller pf (8)	1	91	91	91	Sep 17
61¾	31	Crucible Steel	1	50	50	50	— ½
135	110	Crucible Stl pf (5½k)	2	118	118	118	Sep 17
3	1	Cuba Co	1	1	1	1	—

Major Operating Gains Reported by Country's Important Steel Producers

Uruguay Offers Higher Interest In Bond Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Uruguay announces a formal offer to holders of its dollar bonds whereby they may exchange them for new adjustment bonds carrying generally higher interest than the 3½ per cent now being paid. In addition, substantial sinking funds will be provided by the republic to retire the new securities.

The offer applies to the four issues outstanding in the aggregate amount of $52,947,500 and consisting of $1,248,000 of 5s due on July 1, 1952; $6,860,500 of 8s due on Aug. 1, 1946; $27,694,500 of 6s due on May 1, 1960, and $17,144,500 of 6s due on May 1, 1964.

All interest coupons hereafter maturing in 1937 will be paid at the current rate of 3½ per cent and that these coupon dates will be the dates of issue of the respective series of new readjustment bonds. The respective annual interest and amortization rates and the respective maturities of the readjustment bonds to be offered with respect to each series of outstanding dollar bonds will be as follows:

Five per cent bonds: 1938 and 1939, interest at the rate of 3½ per cent and one-half of 1 per cent amortization; 1940-43, interest at 3½ per cent and 1 per cent amortization; from 1940 to maturity on Jan. 1, 1984, interest at 3½ per cent and 1 per cent amortization.

Six per cent bonds: 1938 and 1939, interest at 3¾ per cent and one-half of 1 per cent amortization; 1940-43, interest at 4 per cent and 1 per cent amortization; from 1940 to maturity on May 1, 1979, interest at 4½ per cen and 1 per cent amortization.

Eight per cent bonds: 1938 and 1939, interest at 4 per cent and one-half of 1 per cent amortization; 1940-43, interest at 4¼ per cent and 1 per cent amortization; from 1940 to maturity on Feb. 1, 1978, interest at 4½ per cent and 1 per cent amortization.

Sinking funds for the readjustment bonds will be cumulative, and will be applied semi-annually to the purchase of bonds at not more than par and accrued interest, otherwise to drawings at par, and are calculated to retire the readjustment bonds at or before their respective maturity dates.

Those who desire to accept the republic's offer may deliver their bonds with all coupons which mature after Sept. 1, 1937, and with form letters of transmittal, to the paying agents as follows: The Chase National Bank for the 5s; the National City Bank for the 8s; Hallgarten & Co., New York, and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Chicago, for both issues of 6 per cent bonds.

Little Fellow Seen Consistently Steady Buyer in Falling Market

NEW YORK (AP)—The little fellow who buys a few shares of stock "for keeps" has taken on heroic stature in the recent decline in share prices.

In Washington last week he was pictured by James M. Landis, retiring chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, as a sturdy atlas helping to shoulder a tottering market.

Wall Street, mainly attuned to larger scale buying and selling of securities, couldn't see the little odd-lot buyer as the kingpin of the market.

Nevertheless, the money street has doffed its hat in respect to the cautious operator from Main Street who shows up when prices are breaking, buys 10 or 25 shares, sticks them away and waits months or years for a favorable opportunity to sell.

For the first time, thanks to figures the SEC started compiling a few months ago, market analysts have been able to keep a day-to-day tab on operations of the little fellow during the late summer break and the figures have shown him consistently on the buying side.

A tabulation of the SEC weekly figures on odd-lot transactions since the record began in June reveals purchases of nearly 11,900,000 shares against sales totaling about 10,050,000. In the post Labor-Day week, when the market had two bad breaks, dropping to new lows for the year, purchases amounted to 1,703,427 against 1,434,352 in sales, the SEC reported.

These figures have been watched in financial circles as an indicator of activities of the so-called public in the stock market. The investing public is supposed to buy mainly in lots less than the standard 100-share trading unit, accounting for the term "odd lot."

Shareholding records of some big corporations seem to bear this out. The 640,991 stockholders of American Telephone and Telegraph at the end of last year, for instance, held an average of 29 shares, an odd lot in Wall Street parlance.

The odd-lot buyer during the 1929-32 fall in security prices apparently went on a great bargain hunt. Shareholders' lists of many corporations doubled and tripled. Recorded stockholders of General Motors increased from 140,113 at the end of September, 1929, on the verge of the big market collapse, to about 360,000 in mid-year, 1932, around the lows of the bear market.

On the 1932-37 upswing in stock prices, the ranks of shareholders in leading corporations began to thin out again, pointing to liquidation by smaller holders.

Many Wall Streeters concluded the little fellow wasn't as dumb as he was reputed to be in stock market tradition.

However, the importance of his buying power is in debate. Brokers hastened to challenge a statement attributed to Landis that the small lot buyer recently had been the main cushion on the breaks, rather than professional speculators.

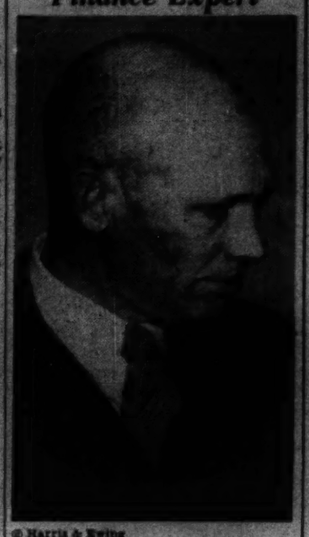
It was noted the excess of odd-lot buying over selling amounted to only 3 or 4 per cent of total transactions.

But more important in the eyes of some was the revelation the odd-lot trader had been consistently a "buyer on balance," taking stock coming out of professional trading accounts and strong-boxes of larger holders.

The figures, it was observed, confirm other indications of a major trend toward wider distribution of corporate shares among small holders in periods of price declines. Catering to this trend, odd-lot trading on the big exchanges has increased greatly in importance since the war.

Brokers estimated 60 per cent of odd-lot transactions represent margin trading. Much of this in the past has borne the stigma of "shoestring" trading making for market instability. At the same time critics of the little fellow's role in the market have acknowledged the potency of the odd-lot route to wider ownership of the nation's corporate mammoths.

Finance Expert



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Harold N. Graves

Treasury's Administrative Expert Assigned by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau to Overhaul the Internal Revenue Bureau

Treasury to Speed Revenue Flow By Cutting Red Tape

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has assigned Harold N. Graves, the Treasury's administrative expert, to overhaul the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Officials said today the projected regearing of tax collecting machinery should eliminate "red tape," speed the flow of revenue into the federal till and lay the administrative groundwork for a new, long-range tax system now being formulated by the Treasury.

Graves, a civil service career man, will concentrate on tightening up administrative methods to prevent tax leakage, it was said, and will seek to simplify procedure for adjusting differences between taxpayers and the revenue bureau.

Graves' assignment to the revenue position was made at the request of Guy T. Helvering, internal revenue commissioner.

Helvering, officials said, felt that the bureau would operate more efficiently if it were revamped by an outside expert.

Graves' present job as co-ordinator of treasury law enforcement agencies will not be filled, but Elmer L. Irey, head of the revenue bureau's intelligence unit, will take over some of Graves' former duties.

Irey will preside at weekly meetings of treasury law enforcement officials and will serve as an enforcement aide to Morgenthau.

A former agent in the postoffice inspection service, Irey was one of the original organizers of the revenue bureau's intelligence unit. He was active in gathering information for the recent congressional investigation into alleged tax avoidance and evasion.

Officials said Graves already has succeeded in knitting the secret service, coast guard and other law enforcement agencies into a flexible, co-ordinated organization and that his services in this field are no longer essential.

At the Internal Revenue Bureau, it was said, Graves will attempt to eliminate any loopholes in tax administration. An effort will be made, authorities said, to expedite investigation of tax returns, so that any additional assessments may be levied soon after returns have been filed.

During the investigation of alleged tax avoidance and evasion, it was brought out that extra assessments had not been levied on some returns until several years after they had been filed.

Officials said that Mr. Graves will seek to devise some method by which the taxpayer can be informed quickly of any alleged deficiency and can obtain prompt action from the bureau on any settlement he proposes.

This, it was said, may go far toward eliminating long-drawn-out litigation which often ties up tax payments for years.

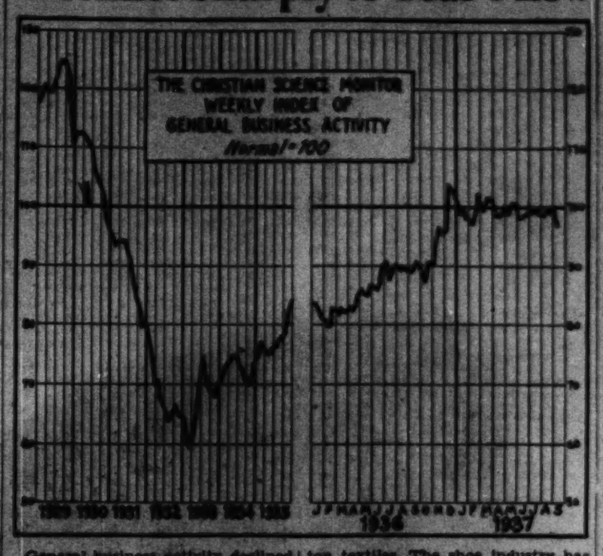
Authorities asserted some arrangement also may be worked out under which tax returns can be subjected to closer scrutiny. At present, the bureau does not have enough agents to examine all tax returns, but it was thought that the next Congress might be asked to provide funds for additional agents.

By reorganizing the bureau now, officials said, the Treasury will be prepared to handle any changes Congress may make in the tax laws.

Headed by Under-Secretary Roswell Magill, a treasury committee now is drafting a broad tax program designed to serve as a "permanent" revenue structure.

The program, which may provide for eliminating some emergency taxes and making others permanent, will be given to congressional committees in November.

Monitor Weekly Business Index Declines Sharply to Year's Low



General business activity declined sharply over the week end Sept. 11, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index records. From a level of 99.2 on Sept. 4 the index dropped to 96.0 on Sept. 11, the lowest level since December of last year. This compared with 89.3 on Sept. 12, 1936.

Despite allowances for the shorter week occasioned by the Labor Day holiday, the adjusted indexes for the three components of the business index declined.

The sharpest drop was recorded in the electric power production series. Although a large portion of the decrease in output was attributed to the holiday shutdown, lower temperatures which cut down the use of power for air-conditioning likewise accounted for a reduction in the amount of electricity produced. After allowances had been made for the holiday and for a seasonal and trend increase the adjusted figure declined to the lowest level since the first week in May.

Miscellaneous carloadings likewise dropped off sharply in the holiday week. As in the case of the power series, allowance for the shorter week did not account entirely for the decline, and the index adjusted for an increase in seasonal variation dropped off.

Bank debits for selected centers outside of New York City registered a decline in the index adjusted for intramonthly and seasonal influences.

Last week steel ingot production recovered a large portion of the loss in the holiday week, but failed to regain the level of two weeks ago. The increase in new business which has appeared has not been sufficient to check a further reduction in mill backlogs. However, with a pickup in demand from the automobile industry, improvement in the steel industry is expected soon.

Automobile output dropped off sharply last week as production of 1937 models by the leading manufacturers was terminated.

In the textile industry, new business has been particularly slow, although there has been some improvement in the demand for cotton textiles. The shoe industry has been experiencing a lull contrary to usual at this season.

Retail trade expanded considerably in some areas last week. In the South and Southwest sales increased notably, whereas in the New England and industrial sections of the Midwest, activity was slower.

Wholesale commodity prices showed a moderate increase during the week of Sept. 11, offsetting the decreases of the previous two weeks.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Sept 11 1937	Sept 4 1937	Sept 12 1936
Combined index	96.8	99.2	89.3
Bk debits outside NYC	93.0	93.7	84.6
Elec power prod	99.6	103.4	88.8
Misc carloadings	94.9	98.4	94.8

*Preliminary.

Steel Operations Rise 8 Points To 80 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Emerging last week from the influence of the Labor Day holiday, steel production rebounded 8 points to a national rate of 80 per cent of capacity, says the magazine Steel. Practically all important centers made major increases and some shortening was noted in various smaller centers. Pittsburgh regained 15 points to 84 per cent, Chicago 10 points to 83, Wheeling 12 points to 89, Youngstown 5 to 70, Cleveland 1 to 63, and New England 10 to 75. Eastern Pennsylvania declined 1.5 points to 63, Buffalo 9 to 70, Detroit 5 to 95, Cincinnati 9 to 80 and St. Louis 3 to 74. No change was made at Birmingham, Ala., at 91 per cent. The rate of 80 per cent is slightly below that prevailing in August and may be due in some measure to repair work in getting open hearths in condition for fall activity.

Demand for Light Products

"Improvement continued in lighter products and a better outlook for bookings in heavier steel. Buying is 15 to 20 per cent better than in August, in the important centers, though this is a comparison with practically the low point of the summer," says the report.

"It seems apparent that various factors are combining to bring a quieter situation for the remainder of the year, although substantial business is probable, without the congestion that marked the early months. Railroad buying is interfered with by questions of rates and wages and automotive buying has not developed to the extent expected. One reason for the latter is that models have been changed little and steel already in stock can be utilized.

Scrap Prices Still Weak

"Influence of the changes in automobile models had its sharpest effect last week, total production being 30,150 cars, compared with 59,017 the preceding week. General Motors produced 13,700 cars compared with 23,096, Ford 5000 compared with 26,000 and Chrysler 1750 compared with 2100. Other builders showed a slight gain with 9700, compared with 7821 the previous week."

Continued weakness in steel scrap, resulting from absence of buying, has depressed prices of steelmaking grades further and Steel's composite declined last week to $19.08, a drop of 25 cents, placing this indicator practically at the level of the fourth week of July. This is $2.08 higher than in late June and $3 under the high point at the beginning of April. The same influence brought the iron and steel scrap composite down 2 cents to $40.19. The finished steel composite is unchanged.

The Week in Wall Street

Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market came back last week, as it certainly was entitled to do after four weeks of precipitous decline; but by the end of the week the recovery had lost momentum. Volume, which had reached the proportions of a selling climax over the previous week-end, dried up on the recovery, even though the fluctuations on the rally were unusually large as investors and traders felt around uncertainly in their own thoughts for some clear idea of what to do. Both the foreign situation and the thinness of the market were finally abandoned as explanations for the decline in favor of the business situation, everybody being now in agreement that the fall outlook for business is only so-so.

Not much definitive business news appeared to make the outlook worse or better. Apparently retail sales are not expanding over last year as rapidly as pay rolls and farm purchasing power, a fact which might be used to pin the over-savings theory of business depression on workers and farmers by reasoning as flimsy as generally goes into the build-up of this theory. Heavy steel orders do not come in as fast as production and the price of scrap steel continues weak enough to make uncertain the outlook for the price of its sibling, pig iron.

Auto Outlook Good

Automobile sales are doing very well, but the suspicion is that smart buyers of transportation are buying ahead on Mr. Sloan's warning of higher prices for next year's models. Preliminary figures for August rail earnings look like another unfavorable comparison with last year. The gyrations of the rail shares, incidentally, seemed more subject to sentiment than news, because there wasn't any news, and when they went up it was hope of a freight rate increase and when they went down it was fear of a wage increase. Peak carloadings figure now looks like 860,000.

The copper shares went down apparently with the monthly figures showing another increase in inventories, the fourth since the spring. Figure for the blister copper stocks was especially bearish. European copper is down around 13 cents. Copper shares are around their 1937 lows. Incidentally, lead is back to its last November level, when the squeeze started.

The mechanics of the de-sterilizing of $300,000,000 of "inactive" gold are somewhat as follows. The Treasury held about 1250 tons of gold, valued at around $1,400,000,000, against which it had not issued gold certificates or any other kind of quasi-, pseudo-or real money to itself or to the Federal Reserve Banks. This was the Inactive Gold Fund—really a negative entry, representing ownerless or unearmarked money. So the Treasury issued $300,000,000 of "gold certificates" to the Federal Reserve system "against" about 275 tons of this gold. This had numerous effects: (1) it increased the reserves of the central banking system by $300,000,000; (2) it increased the Treasury's deposits at the Federal by the same amount; and (3) it thereby increased the Treasury's "working balance" by the same amount. Gradually, then, as the Treasury spends this money, it should be transferred on the books of the Reserve banks to "member bank deposits."

Aid to the Market

These exact changes did not appear because other things were going on at the same time. The Treasury had, for example, called on a number of banks to turn over deposits which it had with them (so-called "war loan deposits") to the Federal, because the Treasury's balance at the Federal was inconveniently low. But when the Sunday afternoon decision was taken the banks were suddenly told to hold on, and those who had sent their checks got them back (incidentally showing how sudden was the decision). In addition the Treasury had large receipts and outlays over the quarterly financing date, and lastly, there was a rather heavy gold movement into the United States which went into the Inactive Fund by official habit. So the net effect, as shown in the little box or digest published every Friday morning with the Federal Reserve statement, showed the following items affected by the desterilization, in millions of dollars:

	Sept. 15	Change From Prv. Wk.
U. S. Monetary Gold Stock	12 651	+ 47
Member Bank Reserve Balance	6,665	+155
Treasury Cash (which includes the Inactive Fund)	3,495	—261
Treasury Deposits with the Fed. Reserve Banks	348	+216

The suddenness with which official action was taken is virtually conclusive evidence that, despite official sidestepping, it was aimed at reviving business and the stock market. Factored down to essentials, therefore, the issue is between the Dow-Jones theory, which seems to indicate a further downtrend of the stock market, and credit management, which seems to be aimed at what would revive the stock market. It is true that there are nearly as many Dow-Jones interpretations as there are interpreters, and it is true that official interpretations of official credit policy are so loose that nobody knows just what they mean.

The official effort, when all is said and done, is to take credit for good results and explain the rest as having been a good thing anyway. Major Angas in a paid advertisement in Sunday's Times, put the official hope succinctly by saying "Managed money has made the Dow theory obsolete . . . The Dow theory is empiric rather than rational . . . "uncontrolled" trade cycles are certainly dead . . . all future forecasting both for bonds and common stocks must be predicated, not on what the charts have just done, but on a clear understanding of the "controlled" business cycle, and on a correct anticipation of the coming moves of the Money Managers."

Easy Money Seen

Last week's market action gave little support to theories which spell the "money managers" in initial caps. Gilt-edged bonds alone gave an orthodox reaction. Money is evidently going to stay easy for a while. The Federal Reserve banks bought no government securities, but the money market eased and they apparently intend to support the bill market rather than, as last spring, the market for long bonds.

Some reports say that Washington is worried over the extraordinary drying up of the volume of new capital offerings, and hope, by easing the short-term money market, to influence favorably the long-term money market. But it seems possible for business to continue down into an indeterminate depression with money still at unprecedentedly low levels, just as it has in the past gone to new high levels with money at unprecedentedly high rates.

While the Administration has been piling up imagined credit control weapons to be wielded by official authorities, the respect with which these authorities' judgment is regarded by the business community has been steadily waning, and a number of changes in the economic structure have been made which can aggravate the ups and downs of the businesss cycle—including the capital gains tax, the tax on porporate undivided profits, the unstable nature of the revenues on which the Treasury is coming to rely, and the growing disparity between a true budget balance and a so-called layman's or cash balance. The latter as blithely disregards potential credit emergencies as credit management tries to prepare for them.

Mr. Landis' parting shots at the stock exchange will not be soon forgotten in the street. He said the odd-lot trader cushioned the market, which was laughed at. He questioned one of its fundamental purposes of an exchange, to make a market in which large holdings could be easily sold or bought. He said an investigation should be made of the motives of brokers in wanting large volume, thus at one slur depreciating the profit motive and disregarding the service motive, inextricably entangled in all American business including that of handling securities; and he contrasted the break of July, 1933, with the recent break in such a way as was easily and quickly turned against him by the fact that the recent break, in a federally controlled market, was sharper than the 1933 break in a market without federal policing.

Silver is news again. The London agreement under which this government is purchasing domestic silver at the political price of 77⅛ cents expires December 31. A Treasury announcement referring to this suddenly reminded holders of Sunshine Mining, largest domestic producer, that the price might be dropped, and they dropped Sunshine several points. Meantime, however, the world price has moved up 2 cents from the 43-cent level, unchanged through the last year and a half.

The fear of what the stock market might do if a 1929 volume of selling were thrown at a 1937-style illiquid market is being countered by the argument that the making of a 1929 volume of selling has not been in evidence . . . No flood of dividends like that of last fall is expected . . . Governments are now said to be underpriced in relation to highgrade corporate bonds. . .

Columbia Gas Sued By Ohio Consumers For $42,000,000

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Suit for $42,000,000 damages against the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation and six subsidiaries operating in Ohio was entered today in the Common Pleas Court of Franklin County on behalf of more than half a million gas consumers. It is based on alleged fraudulent adulteration of natural gas distributed in Ohio with 7 to 9 per cent of inert flue gas or smoke in most of the period since 1929.

Besides the six subsidiary companies, the suit, which was filed by John L. Davies of Columbus on behalf of himself and other gas users, also named fourteen officials of the parent company and the subsidiaries. Mr. Davies is City Attorney of Columbus, but he filed the suit as an individual.

The subsidiary companies involved are the Columbia Oil and Gas Corporation of Wilmington, Del.; the Ohio Fuel Gas Company, Preston Oil Company and Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company of Columbus; the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company of Cincinnati and the Dayton Power and Light Company of Dayton.

The suit asks an injunction against the companies enjoining them from further adulteration of natural gas, an accounting of funds alleged to have been illegally collected from consumers amounting to $14,000,000 and treble damages against the seven corporations amounting to $42,000,000. The $14,000,000, which is included in the $42,000,000, is sought not only against the corporations, but the individual officers of the corporations.

Three of the individual defendants are Philip G. Gossler of York, chairman of the board of Columbia Gas; Edward Reynolds Jr. of New York, president of the company, and Charles A. Munroe of Norwich, Conn., a director of Columbia Oil.

The action came in the midst of a State-wide rate hearing before the Utilities Commission involving the subsidiaries of Columbia Gas and Electric which handle the major portion of the gas distributed in the State.

E. M. Tharp, general manager of the Ohio Fuel Gas Company, attributed the suit to "politics." He was one of the individuals named.

Wearing Apparel Profits Outlook Considered Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wearing apparel sales generally over the next few months, at least, are expected to be maintained at sufficiently profitable levels to absorb increasing costs of labor and materials, because of the continued upward trend of purchasing power among individuals, declares Poor's Surveys. The average customer is becoming less price conscious, and once more favors better quality apparel, adds the service, which goes on to say:

"Rising labor and material costs are inevitably forcing price mark-ups in most lines of clothing and accessories. Consequently, the problem of gradual consumer resistance to higher prices tends to cloud the more distant business horizon for both manufacturing and merchandising divisions of the apparel industry. In general, however, indications point to the full year 1937 profits somewhat above the 1936 levels. It seems likely, moreover, that proportionately greater gains may be expected for those companies specializing in quality products and catering to consumers in the higher income brackets.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 194

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1937, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 11, 1937.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER,
Treasurer

Boston, September 14, 1937

Farm Federation Seeks Crop Loans; 63 Cts. Bu. on Corn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Although disappointed over the failure of Congress to enact crop control legislation, the American Farm Bureau Federation expects action at the next session and is proceeding with its long contest for parity prices.

The federation's board of directors recently passed two resolutions, one demanding stabilization of prices of basic crops other than cotton, "through loans or other appropriate means," at 75 per cent of parity prices, pending action on crop control, and the other demanding a special session of Congress early in November to enact the promised crop control measures.

The proposed 75 per cent of parity prices loan level is the equivalent of the aid already given to cotton growers under the nine-cent loan, plus subsidy payment, promised those who will agree to comply with the control legislation pledged for later enactment. At present prices the loan sought for corn, for example, would be about 63 cents a bushel.

The early session of Congress to enact the desired legislation is urged because, bureau officials say, to be effective in 1938 such a measure would have to be made known to producers well in advance of the 1938 planting season.

Crop Production Credit Loans Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Production credit association loans outstanding as of September 1 were $27,000,000 in excess of the amount outstanding on the corresponding date last year. More than 213,000 farmers and stockmen had production loans, amounting to $162,500,000, says the commissioner of the Federal Farm Credit Administration.

"The increased loan volume indicates that some of the most substantial operators in farm communities are now getting credit from the associations and assisting in building up the co-operative production credit system," Commissioner S. M. Garwood says, adding, "In view of general agricultural conditions, liquidation of these loans this fall will be heavier than usual. This means that farmers will further improve their financial condition by reducing their indebtedness. Many farmers already attribute much financial progress to the systematized financing obtained through their local production credit associations."

Value of Stocks Rises in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—At the close of business for the week ended Sept. 18, 25 representative stocks listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange had a market value of $876,166,375, an increase of $2,886,250, or 0.33 per cent, as compared with the market value of $873,280,125 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 25 stocks had a market value of $982,015,750, indicating a decrease during the year of $106,849,375, or 10.87 per cent.

Retail Trade Gains Sharply in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Belated arrival of seasonable weather brought a marked revival in Chicago retail business last week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The fall sales impetus was confined almost exclusively to adults' lines, however, as continued deferment of the opening of the primary schools and the delayed reopening of the high schools again held buying for the youngsters in check.

Reports from wholesalers took a more optimistic turn. While sentiment of urban customers was said to be continuing to reflect stock market trends, demand from rural and smaller centers remained high.

This, plus the widespread indications of general agricultural prosperity, provided basis for considerable optimism over business prospects for the balance of the fall.

Wholesale furniture dealers reported a sharp acceleration in sales as retailers throughout the middle West made their final last-minute purchases in anticipation of National Furniture Week to be celebrated Sept. 24 to Oct. 2.

LOCATE YOUR PLANT
THE NATION'S LARGEST MARKET
Bayonne, with its main highways, harbor and railroads, is an ideal location for manufacturing and distribution of merchandise in the metropolitan area and the nation's largest market. This market includes more than 40% of the population and 41% of the nation's wealth, and covers a 500 mile area with the rail and harbor city of Bayonne as its center.
Map of City of Bayonne Showing Harbors and Waterfront.
For complete information write
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE
Room 113, City Hall
CITY OF Bayonne NEW JERSEY

Business Morale Has Sharp Setback, Declares Service

NEW YORK—"Business morale has suffered a sharp setback in the recent past," says Standard Statistics, "reflecting not only the collapse in stock prices, but also the fear that this in turn is due to the increasing burdens placed by the Government on the attainment of adequate profits.

"While business volumes have receded irregularly from the peaks attained last spring, activity in most major industries has been sustained at levels well above those of 1936 in every month of the current year to date. However, this reflects to an important degree the heavy backlogs of unfilled orders accumulated in many industries, and the delivery delays in others due to strikes.

"Activity was well enough sustained during the summer months to reduce unfilled orders sharply in most lines and to fill accumulated needs resulting from strikes. Consequently, the stimulus for a further expansion in volume, or even for the maintenance of present rates in many lines, must come from new orders.

"War fears have provided a strong retarding influence on business, recently. Declining commodity prices also have tended to cause conservative policies, largely because of the fear that lower farm products prices will be reflected in slower buying in the agricultural districts.

"Even greater concern has been felt over the disappointing performance of the building industry, where high costs have forestalled the rapid expansion which could have provided the basis for a continuation of the broad recovery in business generally for an indefinite period."

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Card Sensation! Bigger profits selling leading $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes. Experience unnecessary. Combination Offer. Request samples Deshla, Pittsburg 8-40, Mass.

Extra money selling marvelous 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gorgeous Gift Wrapping, Etching, Everyday, Humorous, Religious Boxes Personals. Experience unnecessary. Write for 21-box on approval. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 113, Boston, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

SEA PINES HOMESTEAD

A spacious, quaint, Cape Cod house with adjacent cottages and cabins, sunny paths through the pines, on large estate with private beach; enjoyable companionship, friendly Brewster; moderate rates; transportation to Christian Science service. Address FAITH RICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED

Big cash commission daily, extra cash bonuses regularly; represent largest manufacturer shirts, ties, hose, underwear, direct to wearer; guaranteed one year, complete sales outfit FREE; experience unnecessary; write today. Dept. C-8-9, ROSECLIFF - QUAKER, 1239 Broadway, New York

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN (not quite) $40 Doing Value Christmas Cards, Master Creations, Personal Cards, Stationery & assortments, retail 50c up. Make liberal commissions. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York

WANTED TO RENT

SMALL established tea room (or a good location for one) in the South, January to April 1938. Write C-12, Suite 2506, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

239 Commonwealth Avenue
(Cor. Fairfield Street)
New—Dignified—Comfortable
Two to five rooms, bath for each bedroom, Elevator, resident superintendent.
Open for inspection daily. Ken. 0618
DOUGLASS & HUNNEMAN
MANAGING AGENTS
5 Arlington Street Com. 4430

Back Bay Suites
1-2-3 ROOMS in first class elevator buildings, all modern improvements, resident janitor for each building. References required. Apply
Coleman-Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. COM. 3212

MODERN APARTMENT
DELIGHTFUL OUTLOOK
BRIGHTON
On Commonwealth Avenue hill, 8 large airy rooms and thoroughly up-to-date building, $65. Apply to: Superintendent, 1480 Commonwealth Ave., or Boston Management Corp., 76 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 6335.

117 PARK DRIVE
MODERN one and two-room heated apartments, tiled bath, shower, free refrigeration; elevator service. Apply on premises or CLOSE REALTY CO. 18 Tremont St., Boston. Capitol 8378.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Sublet apartment, Park Ave. (62nd St.), 11th floor; six rooms, two master bedrooms, maid's room; attractively decorated and furnished; available October for entire year reasonable rental. Phone for appointment. Circle 7-8630 extension 34.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

FARM home, boy 15, girl 13; given authority; private family; near school. REYNOLDS 118 Logan St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., N. Y. C.
Ballroom, Modern, Correct Posture, Ballet, Tap.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wishes a few more customers, home or out; alteration, remodeling, relining coats. MacFARLAND, Tel. Audubon 3-2199, N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES for sale or rent, new and used. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Hanover Square, Boston.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SUBSTANTIAL savings on sample furniture from finest manufacturers and interior decorators, for every room; also highest quality slightly used furniture in New York; we are authorized agents for new Simmons Beautyrest bedding and studio beds. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BUTLER-CHAUFFEUR—Experienced, excellent references, salary plus accommodations for small family. V-1, 1315 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

MAN—Intelligent with some nursing experience and good character reference, as companion to young man; Christian Scientist preferred; near New York City. Write Box W-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED governess with references, for 3-year-old girl; knowledge of French and music preferred age limit 25. Write Box N-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—Family of 2; quiet Long Island home; neat, dependable; $40 per month; references. Box 187, Smithtown Branch, Long Island, N. Y.

HAIRDRESSER would like to get in touch with thoroughly experienced lady hairdresser. Write or apply 37 Dalteria Ave., Sherbrooke, Quebec.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC—Lady living alone requires general maid; Christian Scientist preferred. Tel. Mrs. Nelson only, WI. 9447.

PART time maid, afternoons; October first, apartment, two adults; cook-housekeeper. Write Box M-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES TO SHARE

LADY, alone, would like to share home, teacher, business woman; city. New York. Mrs. H. E. Kindall, 1356 E. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PROPERTY 100 by 125 feet, 8-room house, hot water heat, good condition (no modern improvements). FREDERICK H. PRUSCHEN, 49 Webster St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE for rent, 8 rooms, furnished; 3 garages, all conveniences; 10 acres grounds, land & 6 acre lake; small rent in return for one room apartment reserved for owner; also cottage, 2 rooms, 35 miles New York. Write "Pondwood," Ridgefield, Conn.

SEE PAGE 15

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S.-China Trade Declines to About 10 P. C. of Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Higher insurance rates on shipments to and from Chinese ports have caused little complaint in overseas trade circles here, not because commerce between the United States and China can afford to carry additional expenses, but because commerce is practically nil on account of hostilities in the Orient. Businessmen do not get excited about something which does not exist.

When shipments now en route to New York arrive, it is estimated that trade with China will have been reduced 90 per cent. The situation with respect to Japan, whose territory has not yet been directly affected, is much better, yet even there there may be uncertainties that would interrupt normal commerce. As a result, the trade is proceeding cautiously on all fronts.

Chinese Goods More Costly

Immediately after the seriousness of the present conflict was appreciated, prices of Chinese goods and commodities available only in limited supply were affected in the markets here. Some prices have risen substantially already, since supplies in most instances have been insufficient to meet demand for more than a short period.

Sesame seed, which has become popular in America for its oil content, is one of the important commodities affected by the Sino-Japanese war. Others in the same category are China wood oil, anise, cassia, teaseed oil, egg yolk and sassafras root.

The average consumer usually does not see many of the important commodities for which America depends upon China. Far more likely is he to be affected directly by a shortage of Chinese art goods and novelties, for the coming holiday season.

Finding that supplies of merchandise in this classification are almost certain to be cut below the demand, supply houses are showing greater interest in similar novelties from central Europe. Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria and France are among the countries which may be favored with larger orders from the United States. The chief objection is that the oriental goods were cheaper and thus met the needs of a large group of purchasers.

Japan Lacks Bottoms

In the case of holiday goods from Japan, importers are reporting some difficulty in arranging for transportation as a result of the preference given war shipments. Since a heavy load has been placed upon Japanese shipping by the war, this is a factor which may be even more influential than at present in reducing the volume of oriental trade, it is believed.

At present, chief attention of exporters to Japan is being directed to credit or exchange risks. Shipments are being limited very largely to customers regarding whose ability to meet bills there is little doubt, and some firms are said to be shipping only against letters of credit.

Preoccupation of the Japanese with their military operations in Asia has supplied exporters with the opportunity to seek better sales in Central and South America, a section of the world in which Japanese exports have made headway in recent years.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.9512	$4.9614	$4.8397
Cables	4.95⅞	4.96⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0339	.0339	§
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1682	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2297	.2296	§
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5519	.5517	§
Sweden—krona	.2556	.2559	.4537
Norway—krona	.2491	.2494	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2213	.2216	.4537
Spain—peseta	.†	.†	.3367
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0230
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887	.3382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2981
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298

	South America		
Argentine—peso†	.3018	.3005	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0645	.0650	.3025
Chile—peso†	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5800‡	.5850‡	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2892	.2898	.8440
India—rupee	.3745	.3746	.6180
Java—florin	.5535	.5527	.8806
Hong Kong—dol	.3111	.3111	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987‡	.2995‡	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5825	.5825	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5013	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.0031
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. ‖Nominal.

Water Bonds

Reported by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc.

	Rate	Mat'y	Bid	Asked
Alabama Wat Ser	5	1957	96½	99½
Amer W W & E	5	1975	99	102
Birmingham Water	5½	1954	103¾	104¾
Calif Wat Ser	5	1946	100½	103½
Cons Wat of Utica	6	1958	98	.....
Cons Wat of Utica	5	1958	95	.....
Davenport Water	5	1961	106½	.....
East St. L Water*	5	1942	100½	103¼
East St. L Water†	5	1960	101¼	103½
Greenwich W Co*	5	1953	94¼	96¼
Mom'th Con Wat	5	1956	94¼	97¼
New Rochelle Wat†	5½	1951	73	78
New Rochelle Wat*	5½	1951	75	79
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	99	83
Ohio Water Ser	5	1958	97½	99½
So Pitts Wat	5	1958	103¾	.....
Ser Spr Br W Ser*	5	1947	69	72
South Bay Cons	5	1950	69	72
Terre Haute	6	1948	103¾	.....
Terre Haute	5	1948	101½	.....
Union Water Ser	5½	1958	98½	100½
Westmoreland Wat	5	1952	101½	103½
West Va Water	4	1941	97½	100½
Western N Y Wat	5½	1950	98¼	100¾
Western N Y Wat	5	1951	94	97
Wichita Water	6	1949	104	.....

*Series A. †Series B. ‡Series D.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
October	8.81	8.82	8.76	8.76	—.11
December	8.70	8.71	8.64	8.65	—.10
January	8.74	8.76	8.68	8.70	—.08
March	8.83	8.85	8.78	8.78	—.10
May	8.86	8.86	8.82	8.82	—.11
July	9.04	9.05	8.97	8.98	—.11

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
Dec	14.80	14.87	14.77	14.82	—.14
Mar	13.75	13.75	13.66	13.75	—.18

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:30
32	2¾s '42-40 June	103.30	103.30	103.30
2	2¾s '43-41 Mch	100.10	100.10	100.10
14	2¾s '47-43	100.23	100.23	100.23
15	2¾s '51-43	100.30	100.30	100.30
3	4s '44-44	111.4	111.3	111.4
19	2¾s '47-45	102.9	102.4	102.4
1	2s '48-46	102.26	102.26	102.26
4	2¼s '49-46	104.14	104.14	104.14
88	2¼s '51-47	106.13	106.13	106.13
		99.5	97.31	99
201	2¼s '53-49	99.30	99.17	99.17
17	2¼s '54-51	100.26	100.16	100.16
66	'58-51	100.10	100.10	100.10
39	2¾s '60-55	100.13	100.13	100.13
50	2½s '59-56	99.23	99.17	99.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

38	3s '47-42	102.30	102.28	102.28
31	2¼s '64-44	102.30	102.24	102.24
5	3s '49-44	102.4	102.4	102.4

Home Owners' Loan

$1	2¼s '44-42	100.6	100.4	100.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	1:00
1	Alb P Wrap 6s '48	85	85	85
7	Alleghany 5s '44	89½	89	89
2	Alleghany 5s '49	73½	72½	73½
6	Alleghany 5s '50 st	41½	40½	41
5	Allied Strs 6½s '51	95	95	95
10	Am&For P 5s 2030	97½	97½	97½
26	AmIOChem 5½s '49	104½	104½	104½
1	Am Int 5½s '45	107½	107½	107½
2	Am T&T 5½s '43	113	112	113
21	Am T&T 3½s '66	107	107	107
75	Am T&T sc 4½s '36	109½	109	109½
17	Am T&T 4½s '41	108½	108½	108½
26	Am T Pdr cv '39	110	107½	107½
13	Anaconda Cop 4½s '29	105½	105½	105½
2	Ang C Nitrs deb '57	34	34	34
14	Arm Del 4s '57	99¾	99½	99½
40	Arm del 4s '58	98	97	97
16	AT&SF 4s '95	110	110	110
8	AT&SF aj 4s '48st	103½	103½	103½
10	AT&SF gn L 4s '58	113½	113½	113½
2	A C Line 1st 4s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	ACL cll 4s '52	88	88	88
4	A C Line 4½s '64	89	84½	89
7	A C Line 5s '65	101	100½	100
4	Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	39	39	39
3	Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	69	67½	67½
1	H Bald Loco 5s '60	104	104	104
13	B & O rfg 4s '95	77	73½	73½
18	B&O 1st 5s '48	104½	102¾	103¾
13	B&O rfg 4s '95	73	73½	73½
16	B&O 1st 5s '48	104½	103¾	103¾
6	B & O 5s '96 F	86½	86½	86½
8	B&O 5s 2000 D	86¼	86¼	86¼
31	B&O cv 4½s '60	56½	56	56
7	B & O 4s '48	89½	89	89
8	B&O&PLE&WL '41	95½	95	95
1	B & O 5s 6W '50	89	89	89
12	Bell TPs 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
2	Bell TPs 5s '60 C	126	126	126
20	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¾	103	103
20	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	95¾	95¾	95¾
3	Bost & Me 5s '67	65¾	65¾	65¾
2	Bost & Me 4½s JJ'61	64	64	64
2	Bkly Edis 3½s '66	101½	101¼	101½
10	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	71½	71	71½
1	Bkly U&El 1st 5s '50	97½	97½	97½
1	Bklyn U Gas 5s '45	114	114	114
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94	94	94
3	Bruns & West 4s '38	100½	100½	100½
5	Buf R&P 4½s '57	70½	70½	70½
2	Bush Term 4s '52	88¾	88¾	88¾
3	Bush T B 5s '60	85½	85	85
1	Cal Gas&El 5s '57	100½	100½	100½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56J1y	115¾	115¾	115¾
3	Can Nat 5s '69Oct	117½	117½	117½
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113¾	113¾	113¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113¾	113¾	113¾
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	114½	114	114
13	Can Pac 5s '54	106½	106½	106½
36	Can Pac 5s '54	101½	101½	101¼
2	Can Pac 4s perp	94½	94¼	94¼
21	Can Pac 4s perp	85	85	85
1	Caro Cen 4s '49	85	85	85
4	Cen Pdy 5s '41	102½	102	102½
2	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	85½	84¾	84¾
6	Cen Pac 5s '60	48	47½	47½
17	Cen RR N J 5s '87	72¾	72¾	72¾
2	Certan-td 5½s 48	110½	110½	110½
4	CB&Q gen 4s 58	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	22	20½	22
81	Chi & E Ill 5s 51	19¼	19¼	19¼
10	Chi & E Ill 5s 51ct	19¾	19¾	19¾
14	Chic Gt We 4s 59	11	11	11
11	Chi I & L 4s 66	10	10	10
1	Chi I & L 5s 66	17	16½	17
95	CMStP&Pac 5s '75	6	5¾	5¾
110	CMStP&P aj 5s 2000	44	44	44
30	CM&StP 4¾s 89	4	5 43	3
18	CM&StP 4½s 89C	45	44	44
18	CM&StP 4½s 89E	42	42	42
1	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	18¾	18¾	18¾
19	CI&NW cv 4¾s 49	10¾	10¾	10¾
1	Chi &NW 4s 87	11½	11½	11½
11	Chi & NW 3½s 87	28	28	28
16	CRI & P 4½s 52A	13¾	13½	13½
28	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	7¼	7	7
14	CRI&P 4s 88	26	25	25
10	CRI&Prfg 4s 34	14¼	13¾	14
4	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
9	CH&W Ind 4½s 62	100½	100¼	100½
15	Ch&W Ind 4s 52	103¼	103	103
5	Cinn Gas&El 3½s 66	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	103½	103½	103½
20	CCC&StL 4½s '77	87	86½	86½
7	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	109	109	109
1	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	104½	104½	104½
4	ClevUnTerm4½s77C	101	100¾	101
5	Col F & I 5s '70	79	79	79
9	Col & So 4½s '80	58	58	58
3	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	99¼	99¼	99¼
28	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101¼	99¼	99¼
16	Colmbia G 5s 1961	98¾	98	98
2	Col Ky Pw & L 4s '85	106	106	106
14	Com'l Cred 3¾s'51	99	97¼	97½
10	Com'l Inv Trd 3½s '51	102¾	102¼	102¼
6	Con Edis 3½s '46	105	105	105
5	Con Edis 3½s'56	103½	103½	103½
8	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105½	105½	105½
109	Con Oil Co 5s	101¾	99¾	99¾
1	Consum Pow 3½s '70	102½	102½	102½
2	Consum Pow 3½s '66	99	99	99
7	Container 5s '43	100¼	100½	100¼
38	Crane Co 3½s '51	101	100¾	100¾
25	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	42	41½	41½
1	Cuba RR 7½s '46	54½	54¼	54¼
3	Cuba RR 5½s '50	46¾	46	46
10	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	80½	80	80
5	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	11	10½	10½
2	D & R G West 5s '78	15	15	15
24	Det Ed 4½s '61	114	114	114
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106	106	106
29	Elect Auto Lite 4s '53	106	105	105
1	El PasoN'tGas4½s '51	106½	106½	106½
12	Erie rfg 5s '67	64	63¼	63¼
13	Erie rfg 5s '75	63¼	63¼	63¼
1	Erie 1st 4s '96	96½	96½	96½
19	Erie gen lien 4s '96	70½	70	70
5	Fairb'ks Morse 4s '56	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼
7	Fed Lt&T 6s '54B	95	93½	93½
2	Fed Lt&T 5s '42	99¼	99¼	99¼
10	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	100½	100½	100½
13	Gen Am Accept 3s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
40	GenMotAccept3¾s'51	101¾	101½	101¾
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	73	73	73
2	Ga & Ala cp 5s '45	28	28	28
5	Goodrich 4½s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
12	Goodrich 6s '45	103	103	103
4	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¾	104½	104½
10	Gt Nor 6½s '52	117	117	117
4	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	107	107	107
59	Gt Nor 4s '46O	113¾	113¾	113¾
8	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	106	106¼	106
1	Gulf & Sh I 5s '52 st	93¾	93¾	93¾
4	Gulf St Util 4s '56	102	102	102
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	90	90	90
2	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	43	42	43
14	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	60¾	60	60¾
21	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	24½	23½	23½
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70	106¾	106¾	106¾
11	Ill Cen 4s '53	97	97	97
12	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	91½	91	91½
8	ICG&SCLaNO 5s'63A	65	64¾	65
9	Interb R Tr 7s '72	64¾	64½	64¾
4	Interb R Tr 6s '32	19¾	19½	19½
36	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	61½	60½	61
5	InterbRTr rfg 5s '66 ct	59½	59¾	59½
41	Interlake Iron 4s '47	95	93¾	94¼
9	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	5½	5	5
21	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	30½	28½	28½
42	Int Hydro El 6s '44	74¼	73	73½
2	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	62¾	62¾	62¾
11	Int Paper 5s '55	90	89¾	90
7	Int Paper 5s '47	100½	100½	100½
7	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	98	97½	98
20	Int T&T 5s '55	95½	95	95
5	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	4½	4½	4½
4	JamesF&Clea 4s '58	92½	92	92
4	Jones&LghSt 4¼s '61	103¼	103	103
3	KCTerm 4s '60	100½	100½	100½
1	Keith B P 6s '46	97½	97½	97½
6	Koppers Co 4s '51	103¾	103¼	103¼
5	Kresge Found 3s '45	103	103	103
11	Lac Gas 5½s '53	62¼	61¾	61¾
6	Lac Gas 5½s '60-D	61	60¼	60¼
3	Lautaro Nit inc '75	34	34	34
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '54	81	81	81
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	40	40	40
14	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	81	80½	80½
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	43¾	43¾	43¾
14	Leh Val 4s 2003	42¾	41¾	41¾
1	Leh Val N Term 5s '54	95½	95½	95½
6	Leh Val Term 5s '41	100	100	100
5	Louis 3½s '65	106	106	106
15	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	69	69	69
8	Louis&Nash 4s '80	78½	77¾	77¾
6	Louis&N 4½s 2003	103¾	103½	103¾
16	LouisANO un 4s '40	104¾	104¾	104¾
15	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	102	102	102
19	Manhat Ry 4s '90	23½	21½	21½
13	Manhat Ry 4s 'Oct	30½	30½	30½
1	ManhatR&Tr4½s2013	17	17	17
13	McKeesRock 6½s '50	104	103½	103½
5	Mich Co 4s '40	104½	104½	104½
1	Mich Cen 4½s '79	103½	103½	103½
16	MilRR&StL 5s '61B	102	101½	101½
9	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101¾	101¾	101¾
15	MStP&SSM un 4s '38	17½	17½	17½
1	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	50	50	50
4	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	50	50	50
1	Mo Pac 5½s '49	8¾	8¼	8¼
18	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21¾	21	21
2	Mo Pac 5s '77 F st	20	20	20¾
1	Mo Pac 5s '78 O	21½	21	21
1	Mo Pac 5s '78 O ct	20¾	20¾	20¾
16	Mo Pac 5s '80 K	21¾	21	21
10	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	21	21	21
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	20¾	20¾	20¾
31	Mo Pac 5s '81 F	21½	21	21½
10	Mob & O 4½s '77	23¾	23¾	23¾
1	MonWPa Pub Serv 5s	100½	100½	100½
13	Mont Pow 2¾s '61	93¾	93¾	93¾
2	Montreal Tr 5s '41	100	99¾	99¾
59	Gt Nor 4s '46O	113¾	113¾	113¾
8	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	106	106¼	106
1	Gulf & Sh I 5s '52 st	93¾	93¾	93¾
4	Gulf St Util 4s '56	102	102	102
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	90	90	90
2	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	43	42	43
14	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	60¾	60	60¾
21	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	24½	23½	23½
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70	106¾	106¾	106¾
11	Ill Cen 4s '53	97	97	97
12	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	91½	91	91½
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9	Interb R Tr 7s '72	64¾	64½	64¾
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5	InterbRTr rfg 5s '66 ct	59½	59¾	59½
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2	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	62¾	62¾	62¾
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14	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	81	80½	80½
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14	Leh Val 4s 2003	42¾	41¾	41¾
1	Leh Val N Term 5s '54	95½	95½	95½
6	Leh Val Term 5s '41	100	100	100
5	Louis 3½s '65	106	106	106
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1	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	50	50	50
4	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	50	50	50
1	Mo Pac 5½s '49	8¾	8¼	8¼
18	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21¾	21	21
2	Mo Pac 5s '77 F st	20	20	20¾
1	Mo Pac 5s '78 O	21½	21	21
1	Mo Pac 5s '78 O ct	20¾	20¾	20¾
16	Mo Pac 5s '80 K	21¾	21	21
10	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	21	21	21
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	20¾	20¾	20¾
31	Mo Pac 5s '81 F	21½	21	21½
10	Mob & O 4½s '77	23¾	23¾	23¾
1	MonWPa Pub Serv 5s	100½	100½	100½
13	Mont Pow 2¾s '61	93¾	93¾	93¾
2	Montreal Tr 5s '41	100	99¾	99¾

Business in 1938 Expected to Top '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Business during the coming Christmas period will be more prosperous throughout the country this year than last and 1938 will be a better business year than 1937. This is the prediction of G. E. Marchand, lawyer and president of the National University Society, business fraternity, who is of the opinion that the stock market break will not affect materially business volume. The selling which occurred is largely the result, he believes, of the fall in the cotton market, which brought advance buying of some of the largest consumers of the country to an abrupt stop.

"The largest consumers," said Mr. Marchand, "had bought heavily in the belief that the raw material trend is up, and it is up. The cotton break caused them to stop buying and this in turn threw fear into business men that inventories were too heavy and that a period of dull business was in prospect."

Investment Trusts

Investment	Bid	Asked
Admin Pr Inv Inc	16.00	17.11
Affiliated Fund Inc	12.21	13.24
Am Business Shrs	.94	1.07
Am Gen Equities	.84	.97
Am Int Corp	5.125	5.875
Bankers Bond	7.50	8.50
Bankers Fund	16.41	17.83
Boston Fund	17.50	18.35
Century Shares Tr	4.03	4.43
Chem Bk Inv Corp	21.63	23.75
Commonwealth Investor	21.89	23.38
Concord Fund	8.18	8.85
Crum & Forster Pf A-1	28.38	29.87
Eaton & Howard Bal Pf	13.84	14.69
Eaton & Howard Stock	13.84	14.69
Equity Corp $3 pf	29.50	31.13
Fidelity Fund Inc	21.63	23.30
Fund Investors Inc	20.87	21.36
Gen Capital	77.91	80.88
Gen Investors Tr	23.27	25.06
Incorp Investors	19.29	20.83
Investment Trust Pf	46.50	48.38
Maryland Fund	7.06	8.11
Mass Invest Tr	26.32	28.01
Mutual Invest	11.04	11.93
National Investors Corp	7.00	8.00
National Shares Corp	13.77	15.17
Northern Secur	21.00	22.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.75	15.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	16.00	17.00
Railway & Indust Sec	36.50	37.50
Railway & Light Sec	10.00	10.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	100.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	23	25
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	7.00	8.00
Spencer Trask Fund	18.39	19.39
Standard Util Inc	.68	.71
State Street Invest	97.00	101.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.70	.77
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.32	1.57
Trusteed Pfd Stocks	.30	.37
Wellington Fund	15.94	17.51
World Investment Tr	7.41	8.08

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.37‡	7.35
Corp Tr A A mod. Asc mod	2.51	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	3.53	..
Depos Bk Sh Tr "A"	2.62	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.07	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.85	..
Diversified Tr C	3.30	..
Diversified Tr D	6.80	7.35
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.40	4.70
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.55	6.13
Nation Wide Sec	4.22	4.32
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	58.50	..
Nor Am Tr Shares	3.41	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1945	3.08	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1946	3.02	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	11.00

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CAPABLE secretary-stenographer, widow, experienced traveller, moderate knowledge of Spanish, desires position full or part time, go anywhere. Write Box S-42, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MIDDLE-AGED widow, a former school-teacher, unencumbered; free to travel; desires permanent position as companion to one person; go anywhere. Write Box N-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NIGHT work, woman, nursing experience, care for invalid of children; prefers New York City of Long Island. C. BACKERT, 8635 105 St., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y. Vir. 7-0047-R.

REFINED woman desires position with children, experienced, references; piano; drives. Bu. 8-6045. Write Box B-37, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, general office work; trustworthy; good references; moderate salary. Write Box W-25, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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N. Y. C., 160 W. 73rd St.—Beautiful studio several hours a day. Tra. 7-6700 between 9-11 a. m. Ask for Studio 9A.

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Artist students of ROBERT MALONE at 1106 Carnegie, September 26th, 8:30 P. M., N. Y. C.

MARJORIE KEITH STACKHOUSE—Private or class instruction in platform reading, drama, diction, voice development. 31 Park Drive, Boston. Circle 0677.

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ALICE E. LAWRENCE
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Endicott 2-7910

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MARVIN POPE
—Notary Public—
The Embassy Adams 4483
Home Service
Depositions by Appointment

MAINE

AUBURN

HIGH GRADE COAL
Coke and Wood
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
130 Minot Ave., Corner Elm St.

SHOES REPAIRED
Mean Money Saved
Try Our Expert Work
at Moderate Prices
ROBERT W. VICKERY
154 TURNER STREET

BANGOR

Rines
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and
ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTSWEAR

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving—Embossing
125 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2191

THE ROGERS STORE
11 HAMMOND STREET
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
and CHINA
We Buy Old Gold

LEWISTON

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—
Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE
HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS Tel. 3780

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5561
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Eberhard Faber
Fountain Pen $1.00
with name stamped in gold
6 pencils with name stamped on..29c
12 pencils with name stamped on..49c
LORING, SHORT & HARMON
474 CONGRESS STREET

A MODERN MOUNTING
Surprisingly beautiful results may be attained by remounting stones in correctly designed settings.
SUGGESTIONS GLADLY OFFERED
Carter Bros. Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Choice Gifts for Every Occasion
Careful attention given to Watch and Jewelry Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & CO., INC.
Jewelers Since 1851
880 Congress Street Portland

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's
O. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
880 Congress St.
Union Station
312 Middle St.
Purpose for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

Fall and School Clothes
Owen, Moore's is ready with a complete assortment of the smartest in correct Fall and School apparel for misses and women. You are invited to inspect the many interesting Fall models.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

From Every Land
where good foods are grown or prepared come the fine things you delight in—sent to CHIPMAN'S—then to your table. Everything in fresh — perfect condition — and modestly priced.
L. B. CHIPMAN, Inc.
PORTLAND, MAINE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1065
9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENDICOTT FURNITURE CO.
Complete House Furnishers
CASH or CHARGE
1 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Corner Pleasant Street

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Clearcoal
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 364

A Knit Dress
The mainstay of every college and Fall wardrobe. Here in youthful smartness!
HARRY G. EMMONS
HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD Products
FUEL OIL—RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

Boutwell Mortuary
Resident Lady Assistant
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Headquarters
for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

Bridge & Byron
PRINTERS
12 WARREN ST.
CONCORD, N.H.

Would you like to know how a life insurance contract may help you?
Let me share with you what I have learned about it.
FRED COLTON
77 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 414

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
SHELL
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

DOVER

Now is the time to get Your Fall Shoes

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
H. E. Hughes
Morrill Building

Glidden & Wiggin
FUNERAL HOME
Lady Assistant.
635 Central Ave. Tel. 296, Dover, N.H.

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 935
56 Summer Street

F. W. NEAL & Co.
498 Central Avenue
Hardware, Paints, Oils
Wallpaper, Bicycles
Telephone 95

DAERIS MORRILL BLDG.
Air Conditioned
RESTAURANT
Delicious Food - Courteous Service
TOURISTS WELCOME

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER (Continued)

"DOVER DRUG"
DOVER, N. H.
"AMESBURY DRUG"
AMESBURY, N. H.
The Place to Buy
HIGH GRADE TOILETRIES

Bal Pajamas
$1.95
Lothrops
Farnham
Company

Tel. 73
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street
HEINZ BABY FOOD
ALL VARIETIES 10c can, 3 for 25c
We Deliver

Jim's Service Station
CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
SALES—SERVICE
At 524 Central Ave. Tel. 57
Range and Fuel Oil
Texaco Certified Service
Marfax Lubrication

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2602-M, daily.
7 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Come to Our
CAMPUS SHOP
Off to college or high school means plenty of New Sweaters, Skirts, "Knits," Blouses — So here's the act!
LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.

NORGE
Automatic Washer
and other
Norge Appliances
G. F. St. Lawrence
and Son
Electrical Contractors
203 Hanover Street Phone 7885

Electrical Contractors
Appliances
and Oil Burners
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm St. Phone 667 and 668

What's New and Smart
in
Fall Dresses and Coats
as well as the Accessories you will find at
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
633 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

SHEA'S
SHOE STORE
Fall Shoes
Styled With Distinction
790 Elm Street

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Karl W. Polson

34 Massabesic St. 350 Myrtle St.
Phone 4819-W
Take away the "Worn Out" look from your home! Paint does it!

McLane and Taylor
STORAGE and CLEANING
Remodeling and Restyling
FURS
New York Furriers here to serve and advise you
624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1480

SUN DRY
108 MANCHESTER ST. PHONE 3820-W

Now—Movies cost less than snapshots!
The Sensational New
UniveX CINE 8 $9.95
30 Ft. Film Roll 60c
Let us develop your pictures.
Frames made to order.
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 Manchester Street

CRAFTSMAN
Press
INCORPORATED
24-Hour Service
357 PINE STREET

"Put Out the Worn-Outs"
Have that new silverware—your food will taste better—or the watch. The new styles are so well worth a change.
Dependable Jewelers
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
920 Elm Street

"Quality and Service"
MEATS — GROCERIES
Fruits — Vegetables
Many German Specialties
R. Hecker & Co.
191 Douglas St. Phone 2130

IDA PATZKE'S
Beauty Parlor
Machineless Permanents
Realistic Permanents
Only the best of materials used.
21 DUBUQUE STREET PHONE 3044

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

SALE SALE
DuPont's
Interior and Exterior
Finishes
Varnishes and Dues
MANCHESTER
HARDWARE CO.
Opposite Merrimack Common

NASHUA

Cleaning
Dyeing
Pressing
Repairing
Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
8 Water St. Tel. 370

Nashua Auto Company, Inc.
Sales Ford Service
Telephone 1170
228 Main Street
Socony Products—Featuring Mobilgas

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-2200
Dignified, reliable service at your disposal. No additional charge.
Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTED DOCUMENTS

NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs Books
Foreign Books Bought and Sold

Adrian Delicatessen
Fancy Groceries and Fruit
Imported and Domestic Cheese
32 BROADWAY
Tel. 3422 Open Sunday Free Delivery

FRASCH
CONFECTIONERY STORE
(Established in 1903)
Homemade Cakes and Pastries
Candies, Ice Cream
Favors for special occasions, such as: Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day and Easter.
170 THAMES STREET Tel. 896

PROVIDENCE

Try DRUMMOND'S
Ready-to-Wear Service
DRUMMOND'S
HAND
LAUNDRY
121 Laura Street Tel. Ho. 0110

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

D. MOSES & CO.
We have new things for Fall Shoppers at Attractive Prices
Phone 861 916 Main Street

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's
Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

MILLNER'S
Now, more than ever, you'll enjoy
Shopping at MILLNER'S
Phone 3040 102 Main St.

NEWPORT NEWS

Falconer's
3111 WASHINGTON AVE.
Yardley's Products
Nunnally's Candies

New Casuals
$16.95 to $39.75
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. at 32nd St.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS (Continued)

Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Shoes 1868
HUELLER'S

NORFOLK

Willis
Phone 22110
Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located
Throughout Va. and N. C.

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
311 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25462
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

FRANK R. FORD
INCORPORATED
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Telephone 23205
229 Granby Street, Norfolk, Virginia
FORMERLY GALE-FORD CO.
"Jewelers"

B. Dalton & Co., Inc.
Our Displays of Autumn Fashions
are authentic as to mode and moderate in pricings.

RICHMOND

For QUALITY LAUNDRY or SUPER DRY CLEANING
Dial 3-7411
ROYAL LAUNDRY
Zoric Dry Cleaning

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va. 823 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON
Let Us Help You Select a
MEMORIAL
of Refinement and Simplicity
Henwood and Wilson
413 S. Cherry St. Dial 37340 RICHMOND, VA.

T & L LAUNDRY COMPANY
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

The BAUGMAN STATIONERY Co.
900 W. Marshall Phone 5-0235
PRINTING
Stationery, Office Furniture
Coarse Papers

ROANOKE

For light cakes, flaky pastry, and crisp fried foods, use SPRY, the all-vegetable shortening.
STANLEY'S
118 Grandin Road

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

LAZARUS
Millinery of originality and style
See the newest Fall styles in
Millinery and Youthful Apparel
510 South Jefferson Street

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
New Arrivals and Fall Display of DRESSES, COATS and SUITS
Attend our Early Fall Sale of Fur and Cloth Coats.

REID & CUTSHALL
Furniture
Interior Decorations
Electrical Home Appliances
ROANOKE, VA.

FEDERAL BAKERY
Don't forget quality is our motto in all our products, and we Specialize in Salt Rising Bread.
Phone 9456 109 Market Square

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Coats? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

B. FORMAN SONS
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

Visit
Rainbow Gardens
for Tasty Food and Confections
Phone 9000

J. Miller - Arch Preserver
Nunn-Bush
FOARD & HARWOOD
915 FOURTH AVENUE

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS
See "The Owl"
and you will see the best of all.
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3363
917 Market Street, Wheeling

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2816
9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Phone 22110
Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located
Throughout Va. and N. C.

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
311 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25462
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

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Dial 3-7411
ROYAL LAUNDRY
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T & L LAUNDRY COMPANY
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

The BAUGMAN STATIONERY Co.
900 W. Marshall Phone 5-0235
PRINTING
Stationery, Office Furniture
Coarse Papers

ROANOKE

For light cakes, flaky pastry, and crisp fried foods, use SPRY, the all-vegetable shortening.
STANLEY'S
118 Grandin Road

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

LAZARUS
Millinery of originality and style
See the newest Fall styles in
Millinery and Youthful Apparel
510 South Jefferson Street

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
New Arrivals and Fall Display of DRESSES, COATS and SUITS
Attend our Early Fall Sale of Fur and Cloth Coats.

REID & CUTSHALL
Furniture
Interior Decorations
Electrical Home Appliances
ROANOKE, VA.

FEDERAL BAKERY
Don't forget quality is our motto in all our products, and we Specialize in Salt Rising Bread.
Phone 9456 109 Market Square

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Coats? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ALBERTA

EDMONTON (Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
It pays to have genuine supplies of warm blankets and bedding. Get your requirements now.
PHONE 27161

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases.
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10130 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Downtown Prices
At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
RESTRICTION WITHOUT MERIT

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering
and Draperies
Direct Importers

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
"THERE WAS A LITTLE GIRL WHO HAD A LITTLE CURL..."
Little girls and little curls belong together . . . If Nature was careless bring in your daughter for one of our pleasant gentle End Curl Permanents . . . $3.50.
Beauty Salon, Third Floor

CLEANERS · LAUNDERERS
METHOD
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

Shoes from
AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's, and Children's Shoes
Manager, STAN. WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 2220 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Stratford Chatham Stratford Guelph
Guelph Wingham Ilderly Kitchener
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Guelph

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

"WHY TAKE CHANCES"
Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm". Eighty-two years of successful business career
HOWARD BROS. EST. 1854
63 REBECCA ST.
Just Phone Baker 4658

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Howard 7282 after 1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas ..... Met 7111
613 Dundas ..... Fair 970
729 Richmond ..... Met 167
77 Wharncliffe ..... Met 4568

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Well-Cooked Meals in Our Up-to-Date CAFETERIA

Geo. E. Logan & Sons
FUNERAL HOME
Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
Moderate Prices.
Phone Met. 1968 371 Dundas Street

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

CUMMING
The Clothier
SUMMER STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.
For men and young men. Prices to please
248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7582
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Rideau 6934-J, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Shepard TAXI SERVICE
Transfer and Moving Vans
94 Slater Street Q. 4000

INSURANCE **GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN**
Since 1870 Ottawa — Limited Q 500

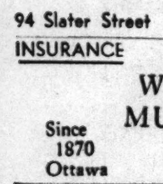
HARVEY H. HYDE
BLUE RIBBON MEAT MARKETS
Quality and Service
610 Somerset St. — 331 BANK ST.
Sherwood 97 — C. 488, 489, 490

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252
Hours: after 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

• • FREE STORAGE • •
When your summer garments are "REVITALIZED" we will store them for you free of charge until next spring. Full insurance is carried and you get a receipt.
Lloydbrook 2161

TORONTO **LAUNDERERS** AND DRY CLEANERS

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Arthur W. Miles
Undertaker - Embalmer
FUNERAL CHAPEL
30 St. Clair Ave. West
Phones HYland 4938 HYland 5915

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and dryecleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
393 BRUNSWICK AVENUE
"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira-Berg *Limited*
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Your Patronage Is Solicited
DOAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

J. L. CHISHOLM
QUALITY SHOES
2282 Bloor St. W. Ly. 1967

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked. Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

The Floodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates
1101 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

Jo Anne Shoppe
Distinctive Millinery
1438 Yonge Street (Near St. Clair)
MRS. E. AULD, Designer
Phone HYland 7984

Wainwright Real Estate
INSURANCE
Fire. Theft. Automobile, etc.
Estates Managed *Rents Collected*
1480 Danforth Ave. Glad. 2533

A KNITTED SUIT
is always an asset to milady's wardrobe. Have your next suit made to order.
SWISS KNIT SALES
43 Victoria Street Phone Elgin 1056

Carload Groceterias
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Choice Quality Meat and Poultry
Cor. Keele and Bloor Sts. JU. 4197-8

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

Ford
MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D MAGUIRE Telephone 201

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5009

ELECTRIC RAZORS
Clipshave 11.50 — Packard 15.60 — Schick 15.60
CRAIG ELECTRIC
Electrical Contractor-Dealer
850 Bathurst Street LA. 9077

WINDSOR

McKillops' Scotch Bakery
1442 Wyandotte St. E
569 Ouellette Ave.
WINDSOR, ONT.
Dial 4-3033 *We Deliver*

ONTARIO

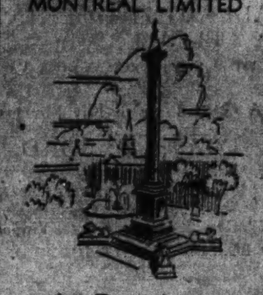
WINDSOR (Continued)

Buy and Save in
SMITH'S SEPTEMBER SALE OF
NEW COATS
• New Styles, New Colors
• Budget Terms if Desired
The C. H. SMITH Company Limited

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3436
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

As English as Trafalgar
BURBERRY TOPCOATS
Impeccably tailored of the finest British Woollens, with a style precision that is famous. $45 to $60
"Store for Men"—Second Floor
Simpson's
Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

HAS BEEN WELCOMING AMERICAN VISITORS FOR OVER 94 YEARS
We have much to interest you in fine British and European Imports and other lines peculiar to the Dominion such as Murray Bay and Hudson's Bay Blankets.
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under "Box" numbers. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9881.
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LONDON, Marsham Court, Westminster—Unfurnished flat, 2 bed, 1 large sitting, bathroom and kitchenette; lovely views; sunny; £130 p. a. Box W-767, BCM/CSM, London.

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European Local Classified

(Continued)

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MAN with 30 years' experience in general business, England and abroad, desires post as secretary to bullion, fountain pen, trade firm or other trade where previous metal is used. J. E. JONES, 66 Priest Approach, Woodford Green, Essex.

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TO the manufacturer too busy to seek effective advertising, experienced agency executive offers services for interesting connection. Box W-679, BCM/CSM, London.

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"I don't need one. At thirty miles an hour the lamps clatter; at forty the wings rattle; at fifty the whole car shakes; and if I go any quicker than that my teeth chatter."—Wochenschau.

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"Fifty in composition and fifty in grammar."—Army and Navy Journal.

Jest a Minute

Business Temporarily Suspended

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Resigns Before Taking Office

Question: Three members of a board were elected at a regular meeting in October, in accordance with the bylaws, to take office after the annual meeting in January. Before that time, one of these board members elected, moved from the city and resigned. We have a bylaw that a vacancy in an elective office shall be filled by the board until the next quarterly meeting, when the election shall be made by the membership to fill the remainder of the unexpired term.

The question is: Under the circumstances described, was there in fact a vacancy in an elective office which might be filled at the annual meeting in January? or should the board have waited until it took office in January, and then filled the vacancy for the three months until the next meeting in April?

Answer: There seems to be no bylaw here which clearly covers the situation. In determining this question then, the fundamentals of parliamentary law together with the general intent of these bylaws regarding elections and filling vacancies should govern. In this case, it would be more in keeping with the spirit of the bylaws and with general parliamentary law for the members to elect a new member of the board at the meeting in January, due notice having been given previously. This would not seem contrary to the bylaws since such elections are permitted at quarterly meetings. Nor would it injure the society as a whole nor any member; in fact, it would be more nearly in keeping with the protection of members' rights implied in the bylaws.

To wait until January before recognizing a vacancy and then fill it by appointment until April would be taking advantage of a doubtful technicality and in a sense contrary to the implied intent of the bylaws. The fact that there is no vacancy yet in an office seems to have no bearing except to relieve the board of the necessity of acting.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Spoons

The blindfolded person is given two spoons; and, when all the guests are seated in different parts of the room, he feels his way about until he discovers one of them. Then using only the two spoons he gods gently over the person's features to see if he can tell who it is he has found. Not a word must be spoken.

If his guess is correct, he hands the spoons to his captive, who is blindfolded in turn. The rest of the players should all change places as soon as the new "spoon" is blindfolded, and should do it quietly, so as not to disclose where they are sitting, and thus avoid getting named.—Mrs. A. F. R., Swarthmore, Penna.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

The following is inscribed beneath the bust of Robert E. Lee in the Hall of Fame, although, of course, not in its present cryptic form:

FAME MBCD GH MBC HAIJG-

KCHM LNOF GD NAO JPDQA-

PQC. FN ENAO FAME GD PJJ

MBGDQH. ENA RPDDNM FN

KNOC. ENA HBNAJF DCSCO

LGHB MN FN JCHH.

APE OWE 'M

When fur stews can this sill lear I'm
Toot rye tomb ache theme ee'n ink Lear,
Youth inked wood butt bee weigh sting thyme;
Use eh, "It's imp lean on scents shear!"

Gnome attar; Anna lies align!
Nation mice lender verses knot—
Fork rip tick poet real Ike mine,
How Aaron weal, demenes allot.

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing BOOK to WORM in 4 moves.

How High Is the Smokestack?

A building 40 feet high throws a shadow 60 feet long. A smokestack near by throws a 90-foot shadow. How high is the smokestack?

Fun With Synonyms

Another list of 10 words and their synonyms to be matched:

1	please	rotate	
2	defend	govern	
3	plan	delight	1
4	revolve	educate	
5	encourage	resist	
6	seize	entangle	
7	command	clutch	
8	hinder	stimulate	
9	enlighten	devise	
10	involve	protect	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Punch (c): One of our minor lawn-tennis stars is said to be keen on chess as a relaxation. It is untrue, however, that he leaps over the table after the winning move.

Detroit News: The owner of a cafe in the shadow of a Manhattan office building paints his daily menu on the roof. In practice, however, the meal is not on the house.

Detroit News: Those 60-foot billboards along the road to town, advertising a quick lunch with a 12-foot frontage, are a build-up to a let-down.

The Little Music Palace in the Gardens of Versailles, France

Monitor Camera Club from Eleanor N. Knowles, Long Island City, N. Y.

Reflection

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Kirjath-Arba

The prefix "Kirjath" or "Kiriath," found in connection with a number of Hebrew place-names, means literally "city of . . ."; while it is explained in Josh. 14:15 that the "Arba" after which this particular city was supposed to be named, was a great man among the "Anakim," an early tribe of giants.

Another derivation of the name is that which connects it with the Hebrew word Arbah meaning "four"; and if this were correct the implication would doubtless be that the city was inhabited by "four" tribes or stood near "four" wells. In any event we know from many Old Testament passages that Kirjath-Arba was simply another name for Hebron, which lay some 18 miles to the south of Jerusalem (Cf. Gen. 23:2). It was at this same Kirjath-Arba that Sarah died; while, after the return of the Jews from their exile in Babylon, we find a number of them settling at the same place (Neh. 11:25).

Quiet Things

When days are full of discord,
And every moment brings
Its share of strife and worry,
I think of quiet things—
Quiet things and calm things—
Lovely things like these:
Dim woods at nightfall;
Snow on hemlock trees,
A cherry tree in blossom,
Cobwebs hung with dew,
Yellow leaves drifting down
With sunlight slanting through.
Behind closed lids I seek them—
Again and yet again—
Curling wisps of wood smoke,
Violets in the rain.

—*Mary Charlotte Billings in Nautilus*

Sunbonnet Sue

Walking and Thinking

The way to know a country is to walk through it—the way to know a book is to think through it.—J. S. Blaikie.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Hand-Painted Hats

A woman who is artistic and original has earned considerable extra money with her paint brush by hand-painting felt hats. She uses a good fabric paint (which does not spread) and decorates light felts attractively with designs of flowers, fruit, feathers, etc., thus turning an inexpensive hat into something attractive and unusual.

She began this work by decorating hats for friends, who were so very much pleased with them that they brought others' hats to her. Soon she was getting orders from many sources and earning substantially, charging from $1.50 upward for the work.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Anecdote

E Flat

One afternoon, Sir Arthur Sullivan, of Gilbert and Sullivan fame, set out with a companion to go to tea at a house where he had been only once before. When the two reached the street on which the house was situated, Sir Arthur could not remember the number of the house. His companion could be of no assistance, never having known the number.

"Never mind," said Sir Arthur, not in the least perturbed, "I'll find it." Then he began to walk up to each door in turn and give its boot-scraper a gentle kick with his foot. "Here we are," he said, at length. "This is the house."

He gave the boot-scraper another gentle kick. "Listen," he said. "That's it—E flat."

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. What is the latest step toward establishing an international police force?
2. What record national income is expected for the United States during 1937?
3. What city has closed its schoolrooms and is substituting the radio to teach its school children?
4. What action of the Chinese army has removed some of the peril of warfare from Shanghai and the International Settlement?
5. What indication is there of renewed harmony between the Administration and John Lewis's C. I. O.?
6. What is the great need of Wall Street, according to Charles F. Kettering, vice-president of General Motors?
7. What is the purpose of the organization known as "The Foundation for Americans of Mature Age, Inc."?
8. The anniversary of what momentous event in United States history was celebrated Sept. 17?
9. What attitude has Japan taken in regard to any League of Nations intervention in the undeclared war between China and Japan?
10. Why is France now planning to keep a closer check on its foreign population?
11. What famous American is reported to be considering British citizenship?
12. Who will have charge of the survey of America's unemployed?
13. What famous European statesman passed on last week?
14. Has Hugo L. Black taken the necessary oath as a justice of the Supreme Court?
15. What is the total world population, according to the statistical year book just issued by the League of Nations?

(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Trailer Hints

If you have a trailer hitched to your car, here are some useful hints for convenient living:

1. For storing your bed pillows, make sofa pillow covers of some heavy material. If these are 18 inches square or slightly oblong with an 18-inch zipper, bed pillows can be quickly stored away in them—and they make useful daytime pillows.
2. A small, hand-type vacuum cleaner will clean upholstery and floors in a jiffy, and is handy to store away.
3. India prints are very inexpensive and attractive for slip-covers for the divans.
4. Upright partitions of plywood at appropriate intervals in the dish cupboard separate the stacks of dishes and make it possible to use ordinary china or porcelain without chipping or breaking in transit.

—C. E. N., Ithaca, N. Y.

Music

I am by no means of the opinion cherished by some fantastically spiritual persons, that all arts ought to be struck down and renounced in homage to the gospel. On the contrary, I would gladly behold all the arts, and most of all the art of music, occupying a place in the service of Him from whom they have drawn their origin, and who has bestowed them on us as a gift.—Martin Luther.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Duty then is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more. You should never wish to do less.

Ape Owe 'm: Try reading this phonetically, and the meaning will be clear.

Letter Changing: Book, boon, born, worn, worm.

How High Is the Smokestack?: 90 feet.

Fun With Synonyms: Please—delight; defend—protect; plan—devise; revolve—rotate; encourage—stimulate; seize—clutch; command—govern; hinder—resist; enlighten—educate; involve—entangle.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Motorists—Thanks

(National Humane Review)

Philadelphia

At least 60 motorists halted their cars in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, at going-to-work time one morning to insure safe passage of a wild duck mother piloting her brood of a dozen ducklings through the heavy traffic.

The little mother, waddling about three feet in the fore, kept up a constant chattering, obviously emphasizing care, to the brindle-colored young ones who formed a solid phalanx behind her. No sounds of reply from them were heard.

"It was an unusual thrill to watch the incident, though it was all over in a few minutes," said one of the motorists. "The ducks came from the river side and finally, breaking ranks, disappeared in the underbrush. Not one motorist hooted at the fowl or tooted a horn. We just watched quietly."

It was the kind, the gentlemanly thing to do. Every one of those motorists deserves to carry a star on his license plate.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. The formation of a naval patrol in the Mediterranean to combat submarine piracy.
2. About $70,000,000,000, an increase of 12 per cent over last year.
3. Chicago. Five radio stations are sending out daily lessons for pupils whose classrooms remain closed, due to a local epidemic.
4. The withdrawal to secondary positions northwest of Shanghai.
5. Lewis's talk with President Roosevelt at the White House.
6. He declared Wall Street needs spiritual growth and more imagination and ideas.
7. To combat a "growing prejudice" against employment of persons over 40.
8. The 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution.
9. A Japanese spokesman at Geneva announced that his country would ignore any such attempt at intervention.
10. On the presumption that foreign agents have been responsible for the recent mysterious bomb explosions in France. A new alien statute is being drafted by the Government, which provides for the fingerprinting of all foreigners living in France.
11. Col. Charles Lindbergh.
12. John D. Biggers, Toledo, Ohio. He is president of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
13. Thomas G. Masaryk, Czechoslovakia's first President.
14. Yes, on Aug. 19.
15. 2,100,000,000.

For the Scrapbook

Stamp Collectors

Only 20 per cent of all postage stamps sold to collectors are sold over the counter.

Fame

Fame sometimes hath created something of nothing.—Thomas Fuller.

Look Within

Nothing can bring you peace but yourself.—Emerson.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Too Long to Wait*

By Le Pelley

SAY— WOULDN'T I LIKE TO BE A PILOT
THERE GOES THE FLAGSHIP FOR NEW YORK !
I WONDER HOW LONG IT WOULD TAKE TO BE ONE IF I STARTED NOW ?!
YOU'LL HAVE TO HAVE 1000 FLYING HOURS BEFORE THE AIRLINE WILL TAKE YOU AS CO-PILOT !!!
1000 HOURS ?!
YES — AND THE CHIEF PILOT HAS TO HAVE 2000 HOURS !
PLUNKY — I'D BE A GROWN UP MAN BEFORE I GOT TO DO ANY REAL FLYING .....
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Teacher Wanted*

By Carmack

The subject of "canine classes" for us dogs came up again today and T.W. said he didn't care who was teacher so long as they could teach him how to understand humans better —
And another dog said what he'd like to be taught is how to get better results with his barks and tail wiggles when he talks to humans —
"And what I'd like to know," I said, "is how to convince my Boss that I don't need half as many baths as he gives me" —
Well, sir — when we all got through telling what we'd like to be taught, nobody wanted to be teacher — So we're no better off than we were when everybody wanted the job!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

For Light on Relief

LESS heat and more light are needed to determine wisely the future of relief in the United States. Congress recognized this, if somewhat hastily, in the provision for an unemployment census for which plans are now being completed.

"All America is lined up in camps over relief and most of the camps are organized on bias, misinformation or half truth," William Hodson, Commissioner of Public Welfare in New York, recently told the National Conference of Social Work. To turn off the heat and turn on the light, Mr. Hodson and the American Association of Social Workers would have President Roosevelt bring to his aid the best minds from official life, finance, economics and industry, as well as social work, to study the complex national problem of relief and unemployment.

It is to be regretted that protracted debate on the Court and other controversial issues and congested calendars in the closing days of the session postponed adequate consideration of this proposal to plan relief for the long pull on the basis of the facts, instead of improvising on the basis of emergency and expediency.

A sound relief program can be built only on a foundation of objective fact-finding and tolerance, not on politics, and complaints about the present system.

Whatever the actual volume of relief may prove to be, it is certain to bulk large. If it is to be a continuing problem, the transition from an emergency basis to a long-range plan calls for searching study and the guidance of experience.

A study of the whole problem, as well as a thorough census of the unemployed, is necessary. If and when facts as to the volume of unemployment are available, the country will still be confronted with the important task of formulating an administrative program to deal with the indicated volume of need still remaining. Among the questions which honest people are asking are these:

With the rising volume of production why are so many still on relief? This question in turn raises several others:

Has employment increased in proportion to increased production?

Has the machine displaced many workers forever?

Is public assistance to be made permanently available to those unable to work?

What may be expected in the way of improved business conditions and consequent re-employment?

How can public employment agencies be made more useful?

If a large number must be cared for, what are the best methods of doing it, and what are the relative merits and disadvantages of work relief and direct relief?

How useful and efficient are the present relief methods and how well do they coordinate with each other?

What are the maximum amounts which can be made available for public assistance without endangering the national and local government credit?

Do people actually suffer under the present plan? How adequate is relief?

Do people really prefer to take relief rather than work?

In seeking a solution of this problem the United States might well take a leaf from the book of British experience. It is a common British practice when facing a question of similar importance to resort to a Royal Commission. A similar factual approach to the complicated problem in the United States is needed. Basic data collected and presented by a Citizens Commission, with or without Congressional representation, together with recommendations for a long-range program, could be used by Congress as a guide in future planning for public assistance on a sound basis, invaluable both to the nation and the individual.

Shoes That Pinch

POSITIONS in the United States Treasury seem to be among the most difficult to fill, or at least to keep filled, of any at the disposal of the present Administration. News of the resignation of Morrison Shafroth, chief counsel of the Internal Revenue Bureau, adds to a rather long list of subordinate executives who have come and gone in that department.

Mr. Shafroth, it now becomes known, disagreed with the policy of disclosing names from the bureau files in the tax avoidance hearings last summer and submitted his resignation at that time.

The first and sharpest clash of opinion in the department came relatively early in the New Deal when Lewis Douglas resigned as Director of the Budget and became one of the severest critics of the lavish fiscal policy of President Roosevelt. Dean Acheson, assistant secretary of the Treasury, quit his post under circumstances that indicated misgivings on his part over this aspect of the Administration, and Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, who then took over the post, at length relinquished it and returned to Boston.

In a sense the departure of Mr. Shafroth links up with the prolonged deficit financing which troubled Mr. Douglas and Mr. Acheson. The demand for higher tax yields to meet the Government's bills led to the partly political witch hunt which revealed real abuses by some taxpayers and at the same time visited undeserved embarrassment on others, as Mr. Shafroth foresaw it would. May it not be that the Administration will have continued difficulty in keeping Treasury posts filled unless better efforts are made to control expenditures?

Learning About Learning

OF COURSE the new blueprint of education which H. G. Wells held up before the British Association for the Advancement of Science deeply stirs educators and pedagogical experts.

If Mr. Wells could popularize natural science, perhaps he can also popularize education. He is critical of education as it exists, but his critique has a constructive core. His diagram of the "informative content of education," which looks disarmingly simple, would be revolutionary if applied to school systems.

It sounds elementary to state that the natural curiosity of the child is the beginning of education. Yet how curiosity is smothered and mishandled in much of the machinery of conventional education! From this natural basis, Mr. Wells would have rise progressively at different age levels, a content and concept of education to constitute the essential framework of knowledge—an irreducible minimum for all responsible human beings, of all ages, under modern conditions.

The base of his diagram, the foundation for all later learning, is the child's instinctive interests about animals and pets, as the dawn of natural history; about things and what can be done to them—toys, bricks, etc.—as the dawn of physical science; and about shelters, activities and ways of living—cubby houses, playing shops, etc.—as the dawn of human history and economics. On the development of these three natural urges of the child he plans all the later "positive and deliberate teaching," on up through familiar fields and subjects to original study for "new knowledge and thought" at the top—all to be "distributed through the general information channels of the world."

He emphasizes that the teaching plan he proposes embraces only the factual side of education and the *organization* of knowledge.

Perhaps the main thing, after all, regardless of the systems of education, is to act upon, as well as academically accept, the concept that education is not a short period of preparation during childhood and youth, but a continuous, cumulative process of both unspecialized and specialized learning from the beginning to the end of life. Even as Mr. Wells was explaining his diagram to the British audience, Prof. Alexander Meiklejohn of the University of Wisconsin was advocating in the United States fifty-year courses.

It is heartening to see the discussion of educational theory come out of the libraries and the pedagogical publications and meetings, into the main stream of life.

Straightening Out Tax Kinks

DESIGNATION of Harold N. Graves, United States Treasury expert, to undertake to tighten up and simplify administrative methods within the tax collecting machinery of the Federal Government marks a move in a useful direction. The cutting of red tape and the hastening of action on tax returns so that a taxpayer may know where he stands are naturally desirable.

Indications that other Treasury officials are at work on a long-range, comprehensive revision of the whole federal tax system are important and possibly hopeful for working out some of the complexities, uncertainties, inequities and contradictions in the present jumble of codes.

But somehow overshadowing both of these in potential significance as it affects fundamentals is the proposal of the recent Governors' Conference at Atlantic City for a conference to seek co-ordination of the entire tax structure, federal, state and local. The governors are said to have received assurance of co-operation from President Roosevelt. The most troublesome and costly complications in American taxation arise directly or indirectly out of the overlapping and duplication of state and federal, state and local or federal and local taxes. An arrangement to give each a distinct field within which to operate would be a notable contribution to order and fairness in American taxation.

"White Rose of the Miamis"

RE-ENACTMENT of a true story, perhaps stranger than most fiction, is scheduled to occur tomorrow near Peru, Indiana. The heroine is Frances Slocum, the woman who became known as the "White Rose of the Miamis." Most of her eighty living descendants will participate in the pageant portraying her eventful life.

Frances Slocum, a tousle-haired child only five years old, was playing at her home near Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, when a party of Indians kidnapped her. The seizure took place in 1778.

The parents and relatives of the missing child attempted to locate her. Finally, fifty-nine years after her disappearance, the missing white girl was found. She was a princess, an Indian chief's widow.

Her Pennsylvania kindred talked with her through an interpreter, for she had quite forgotten the English language. They wanted Frances to go back to the old home, but she pointed at her large family and shook her head in refusal. She had been born a white, but she had been an Indian almost three score years, and could never be a white again. She would ever be a stranger to her own people.

If she had not transferred her allegiance, there would probably be no pageant now depicting the drama of the Pennsylvania girl who became the "White Rose of the Miamis."

Brown Leaves the CCC

A CASE STUDY

ON AUGUST 17, Charles Brown, of Palo Alto, California, took an honorable discharge from the CCC and went to work as a plane table operator for the United States Geological Survey at $105 a month. When he has saved some money he will go to college to study civil engineering. He will have to continue to send part of the check back home, but his feet are on the open road to the future.

When he came to Sequoia National Park as a raw recruit in May, 1936, he had a high school diploma and nothing more. He did not know what he was to do in camp. Like many equally worthy boys he had no plans, no skill, no experience. He had not dared to look ahead. Behind him was a home in need of financial help. The CCC was the only opening he could find.

* * *

The technical men of the National Park Service were giving practical training to enrollees, and in the first few days of this training an engineers' handbook was put into Brown's hands. He began to read. Before he knew it he was asking questions, and they sent him up to the engineer's office, where he soon became a valued helper.

In this office training he watched the making of designs for bridges, walls, dams, septic tanks, sewer systems and water systems. He came to take more and more part in it, and learned to estimate. He was taught to plot roads, trails, sewer and water lines from field notes. And he drew and traced plans and profiles and construction plans.

* * *

After eight months of this he was sent out in a field party, and in the nine months spent there he became a first class surveyor, proficient in the use of the transit, level and the accessory instruments and equipment of a survey party. And he became expert in operating the plane table.

Walter G. Attwell, Associate Engineer for the National Park Service west of the Mississippi, stated confidently that Brown is qualified for a position in any city, county, state or government engineering office, either as draftsman or as chief of a survey party.

Brown is one of many enrollees who, realizing the practical import of project training as offered by the supervising personnel of the technical services having charge of work in the camps, have prepared themselves for good positions outside. The gain in knowledge and skill is much more rapid than it can be in school because it is given while doing important work.

* * *

At Death Valley National Monument the engineer boasts that he gives his CCC crew more training in surveying in six months than they could get in a full college course, and he comes so close to doing it that it isn't funny. In many another line besides surveying, alert enrollees are getting ready for outside jobs. And the technical personnel smile in enjoyment of the irony of the situation. For as they send the boys out to good jobs, they are compelled to break in new, raw crews.

But the technical services have swung with enthusiasm into this double duty of getting the job done better by training the enrollees. As the sense of personal gain grows in the crews the work on the project becomes a partnership, returning even more profit to the boys than to the job.

G. B. A.

Endeavours All

Drawing by L. Walker — Round Pond, Kensington Gardens

THERE is only one place I know in the West End of London where boys of the "gay nineties" remain "boys" today, and that place is the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens. Called round perhaps because it is octagonal, the Round Pond early cast its spell over them, and like Peter Pan, they have just refused to grow up.

Beyond the stately elms that encircle that shining sheet of water at the Palace end of the Gardens, in a little green glade all to itself, stands the statue of Peter Pan, facing the Broad Water, beautifully wooded. It has been said that no statue is better known to children. It might equally well be remarked that no statue has faced the camera more often—snapped by adults photographing one another at Pan's shrine. All the while, Peter stands aloof, his horn raised toward the tree tops, and if you listen carefully, you will hear London's overfed pigeons answering back.

In these Gardens, Barrie's little boy reigns supreme. Grown-ups come to them to be rejuvenated, little ones because the gardens are their very own playground. No single other London park shelters so many youngsters. And so inevitably, in your soft wanderings among the tall elms and chestnut trees, you will come upon the Round Pond. You can tell it at a distance by the silver light it sends up beyond the leafy shade. And if perchance you miss the light, you have but to follow the ubiquitous nurses and their lively charges. But there are other guides for those who do not seem to know when they are in Kensington Gardens, and when in Hyde Park, because only railings divide them. If longish parcels or paper-bags are carried you may know you are in Pan's very own domain. These parcels are all taken to the Pond. Some measure up to six feet, the last word in model yachts. The bags are for the birds.

* * *

All round the Round Pond, "youth" is at the helm, no matter with how many years; youth, and boats and birds and dogs and tiddlers and, I almost forgot, kites. Wind and water are their closest playmates, the mastery over these two fluids their constant endeavor.

A Queen's pleasure brought the Round Pond into being. It was Queen Caroline, consort of George II. But when the court left Kensington, the Gardens were opened to people of quality, though not to servants in livery nor to dogs. Later on, only "respectably dressed persons" were admitted. It was at this time that Shelley was seen sailing paper boats on the pond. Sometimes he is said to have used banknotes for his fragile craft.

Today not the biggest emporium could count on its shelves the heteroclite collection of model boats that sail or propel themselves across the pond. Some are home-made, some come from the cheap stores, some are merely hacked out of a wooden block, not a few have been many months a-building. Some sail in Nelson's wake, some are pulled along at the end of a string like the faithful Scotties that are ever on their small masters' heels; some are driven by steam or electricity, run off methylated spirits or dry batteries, and even the ultra-modern speedboat is represented, its Lilliputian counterpart capable of close on forty miles an hour.

* * *

You won't be long at the pond before you become imbued with incredible confidence in the capacity of any and every ship to "come home." Off they go, even in a dead calm, across the seven acres of uncharted seas, in and out of the ducks and swans and water-hens, while proud owners run or walk to the other side according to the strength of the wind. Most graceful of all and always the center of attraction are the large model yachts, racing in pairs, under the watchful eye of a "Commodore," himself no mean sailor, perhaps even a retired admiral turned landlubber.

But it is not all just play. Many of the races are real races with real silver cups to be won, and, maybe, even international honors for the winners. One knows more about Ranger and Endeavour after a talk with members of the Kensington Model Yacht Association, whose clubhouse is only a few paces from Queen Anne's Orangery, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, creator of St. Paul's. In that small clubhouse are rows upon rows of beautiful model yachts scientifically designed, to the making of which went trigonometry and infinite care and patience, as well as exquisite craftsmanship. Under the strictest rules, every London pond is raced in turn, each with its own trickiness of wind and current. Most counties, too, have their own trials, and the national winners take on other nations in an international regatta, which has generally been won by Britain and once each by America and Norway.

* * *

These boats are practically self-steering. The rudder is set straight at the start, but if a gust is encountered, and the little craft begins to heel over dangerously, the wind pressure on the sail automatically pulls the rudder into the breeze and the boat rights itself. The first thing is to read all the wind currents aright and then to translate them into closeness or looseness of canvas that will meet all likely eventualities during the voyage. "Boys" that have just left their dark city offices are seen peering into the playful waters, trying to wrest their secrets from the shape of the waves.

The Round Pond has a bad name for winds. The many kites high up might just as well be in the stratosphere for all they indicate of the fitful breezes close down to the water, for the high winds are barred by the magnificent ring of elms—one held to be the tallest tree in London. Whenever spectators stand too thickly around, the boats may be gently pushed at the start, since they have been temporarily deprived of their sole source of propulsion. Often in the summer months, the air currents hang about listlessly, and the game little boats are becalmed in midpond. Then everyone prays fervently for wind, or that that flight of wild ducks flashing by might get near enough to one's boat for the displaced air to push it out of the airless patch.

"What's the most satisfying thing about this hobby of yours?" I asked my young yachtsman friend at the end of the races. He didn't have to ponder. "I think it teaches one to be a good loser," he said simply.

P. S.

Conservatism and the Court

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The criticism of the Supreme Court in recent months appears to hinge on the assertion that the court is ultra-conservative, and always has been antagonistic to liberal democratic reforms. But what do statistics reveal as to these assertions?

It was in 1803 that Chief Justice Marshall delivered the decision in the case Marbury v. Madison in which the doctrine of judicial review was placed upon quite firm ground. Since the time of that significant case until June, 1936, the court had declared acts unconstitutional in seventy-three cases. But in the same period the court had upheld the constitutionality of acts in 350 cases, and this is making use of the doctrine of judicial review also. Certainly this is strong evidence for the assertion that on the whole the Supreme Court of the United States is liberal rather than conservative.

On the other hand, it appears that the judiciary has grown more conservative in the twentieth century, for whereas from 1789-1906 only thirty acts were declared unconstitutional, forty-three were declared to be in conflict with the Constitution from 1906-1936. Or still again twenty acts were declared unconstitutional from 1924-1936.

But at least these figures give evidence to the fact that the so-called conservative trend of the court, while of especial prominence during the Franklin Roosevelt regime, in fact, preceded it. This, of course, might appear to place responsibility upon the present members of the court and make them appear ultra-conservative as being, perhaps, personally antagonistic toward certain social measures which have been deemed necessary to meet undesirable situations arising from the rapidity and complexity of our economic growth.

Indeed, it is evident from the decisions in recent years that there exists in American constitutional law a region which some call a "twilight zone." In this zone the states are found to have no effective jurisdiction and the delegated power of the Federal Government has no jurisdiction whatsoever. As a result, there are industries in which regulation is badly needed, but in which no government can effectively regulate. Two striking examples are the very "sick" soft coal industry and the agriculture industry.

But the present antagonists of the court evidently overlook the fact that this twilight zone may always have existed and that the regulation of the so-called twilight industries has only been deemed especially necessary in the last thirty to forty years.

Thus blame is again placed upon the court, while the alternative of constitutional amendment receives no serious consideration. Of course, one must admit that there are great difficulties to be met in amending our Constitution. Seemingly, it is accomplished only when the country is sufficiently aroused emotionally.

But with the split in the Democratic Party, and with the Southern Democrats antagonistic toward any court reform bill, it is becoming more and more apparent that Roosevelt made a serious political blunder when he did not recommend a constitutional amendment early in his first administration while the country was aroused emotionally and behind him in almost every move he made.

DAVID L. ROGERS

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Consider the Savage Policeman

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest a report in your columns from a New Guinea correspondent recently on how police set to work to tame the savage head-hunting tribes of that island under the regime of a humane administrator, Sir Hubert Murray.

The report said: "The main function of Murray's police is not to make war but to spread peace. It is not to make of the police just another raiding force to be feared and hated . . . but to make of them . . . an exemplar of disciplined efficiency and an object lesson in the advantages, material and moral, of civilized law. The result is gratifying in the extreme. . . ." The story goes on to show that cannibalism and savage raids, so frequent in the past, have practically vanished.

Since in this civilized country the police are apt to think that the only way to preserve order is by the brutal methods of "third degree," by a free and sometimes reckless use of firearms, and by the doctrine known as "muss 'em up," it would seem that the successful methods of this Australian administrator among New Guinea savages are worthy of serious study.

H. J. S.

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The Wide Horizon

Washington Wakes Up

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

PRIMARILY, in these weeks after the adjournment of Congress, Washington is a nice, sleepy southern village. Not so last week. At least four acts in as many separate and important dramas were played out on the Washington stage, with more to come.

President Roosevelt formally opened his campaign for what may be called the permanent or second New Deal. In as vigorous a speech as any he has given since that in Madison Square Garden last November ("we have just begun to fight!") the President called for immediate action to reach his objectives. By this he meant two things: passage of the legislative program which failed or was not fully introduced in the last session of Congress; and some action to prevent the Supreme Court from imposing "lags" in the way of a reform program.

Just before delivering this challenging speech, the President announced that he would leave in a few days to cross the continent by the northern route to Seattle, and back by a southern route, thus traversing more than a score of states and getting in touch with people by his own particular campaigning methods. Mr. Roosevelt intends to convince Congress that his claims of public support are founded on fact, that his leadership must be followed. He evidently hopes, too, to build a foundation for calling a special session of Congress, though this is not essential if he can get the legislators in a better mood by postponing action until the regular session in January. The whole point is the restoration of the President's leadership.

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But upon the very start of this ambitious campaigning effort, a cloud was cast by last week's discussion of Mr. Justice Black's connection with the Ku Klux Klan. For a few days the issue hung in the balance whether the President should join the pack which was closing in on the Alabaman, or whether he should stand firmly by his appointee. By now, it seems clear that the President is going with the hare instead of the hounds. His western trip is the tip-off. For when Mr. Black dons the ermine and ascends into his solemn seat on the highest tribunal on October 4, Mr. Roosevelt will be in the Rocky Mountains.

Thus it is plain that he plans to put no obstacle in the way of Mr. Justice Black in taking his seat: instead, he seems to subordinate the whole issue as effectively as distance can do so. Apparently the hope is that once the newest justice is seated the issue will fade away rapidly. It may, except for its effects on President Roosevelt's own standing.

And the Chief Executive will have opportunity, on his swing across the continent, to judge where he stands. Of course, plenty of "yes-men" will come clambering on the special train. The applause of street throngs may be deceptive. But, after all, the President has campaigned across the continent many times before, and he can make comparisons. It is obviously impossible to assess public opinion from the plate glass windows of a special train. But there is something in the atmosphere of crowds that turn out to see a president or candidate, and the experienced observer can scent it. So Mr. Roosevelt may return East a wiser man: much depends on the outcome of this trip.

Decisions to soft-pedal the Black affair, to start on a continental campaign, were not the only events in Washington during a crowded week. The United States applied its neutrality act—in major part, and without saying so—and aroused the ire of the Chinese Government thereby. Early last week the little freighter Wichita, owned by the Government, was approaching San Pedro, Calif. In the hold were nineteen Bellanca fighting airplanes from the factory incongruously located in Newcastle, Del., that charming colonial town—one of the most picturesque and architecturally authentic early American towns.

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The Wichita and its Bellancas were bound for China, but just how they would have gotten past the Japanese naval blockade is no little puzzling. Anyway, had the freighter actually crossed the Pacific and approached Asiatic waters, it would have been fair prey for Japanese warships: search and seizure at least. So the moment had come when the obligations of the neutrality act could hardly be ignored. President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull, and Chairman Kennedy of the Maritime Commission—who knows a lot about war-time shipping, since he ran the Fore River plants at Quincy during the great war—conferred, and found a way to apply the neutrality act without saying they were doing so. The President's executive order prohibited shipment of munitions on government-owned ships, and put such cargoes on other American vessels at the owners' own risk.

Shortly thereafter, C. T. Wang, the Chinese Ambassador, came first to the State Department and later to the White House to protest. His rather forceful remarks were only an inkling of how seriously China would have objected had the much more stringent provisions of the whole neutrality act been imposed.

And finally, the President's intense week was rounded out by one other little forty-minute event: a conference with John L. Lewis, chieftain of C. I. O. The two leaders had pointedly criticized one another over Labor Day; now Mr. Lewis indicated by his call that it is still well for a labor leader to be on good terms with the White House.